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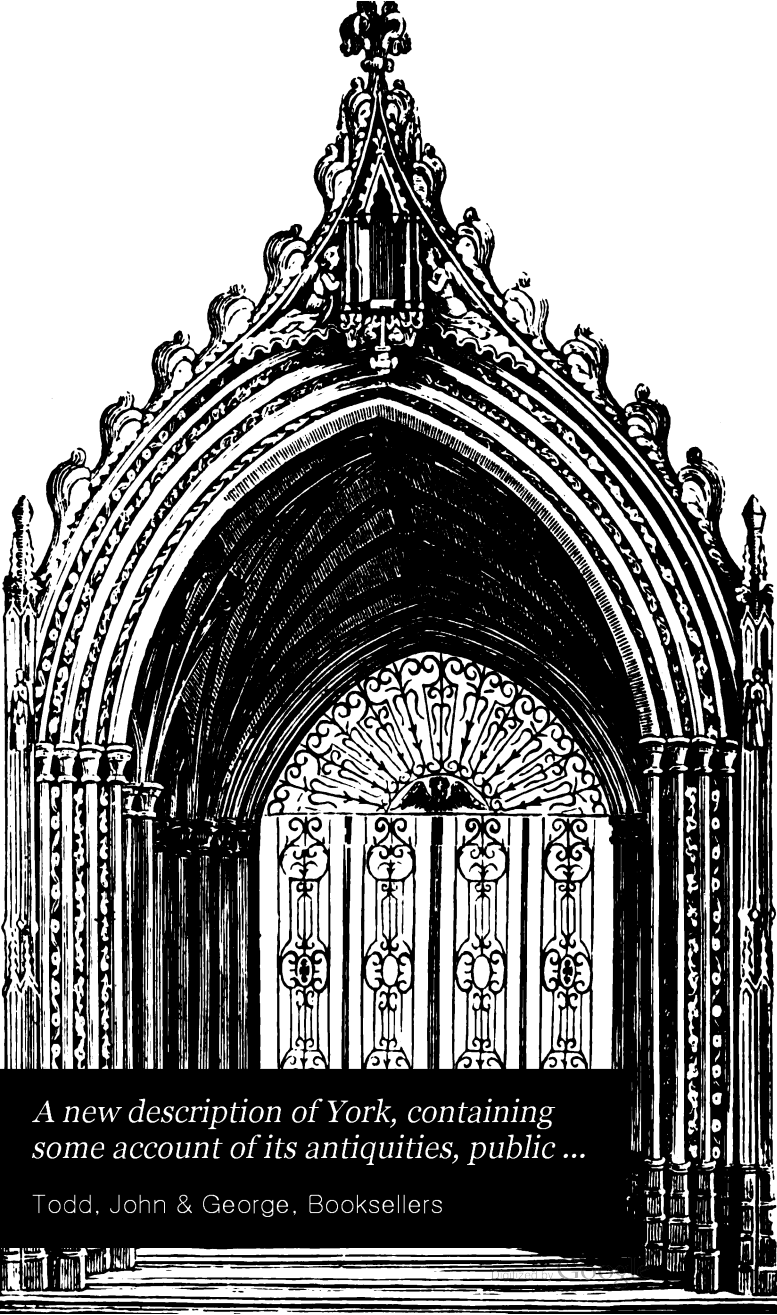
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some account of its antiquities, public ...*

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A NEW
DESCRIPTION OF YORK,
Containing
SOME ACCOUNT
of its
Antiquities, Public Buildings, &c.
Particularly the
CATHEDRAL

*Compiled from the most authentic Records,
forming a correct guide & useful compendium.*



"Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt"
Virgil

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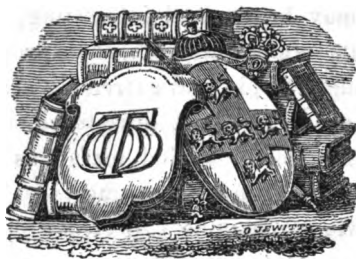
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A NEW

DESCRIPTION OF YORK.

*“Hanc ROMANA manus, muris et turribus altam,
Fundavit primo —————
Ut fieret ducibus secura potentia regni ;
Et decus Imperii terror que hostilibus armis.”*

ALCUIN.

A NATIVE, it may be said, has a peculiar interest in the transactions of past ages in his own City; the love of Antiquity in particular instances being natural to every one, but more especially so to those who reside amidst monuments of ancient grandeur.

The following pages are therefore respectfully addressed to the Inhabitants of York, and its occasional Visitors;—to assist their inquiries, and to enable them to retain in their recollection

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whatever may be deemed interesting, either in regard to its former greatness, or its present state. And although ample and extremely accurate information on every object introduced, cannot be expected in a Book intended merely as a Guide, yet the Compiler humbly presumes, that sufficient local knowledge may be collected with this Description, so as to answer the above purposes, and induce a more extended inquiry into works of greater import, relative to this ancient City.

EBORACUM, or **YORK**, the capital of a very extensive, populous, and commercial county, is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss, in the centre of a vast plain or vale, said to be the largest in Europe. It is nearly two miles and three quarters in circumference, and is midway distant between London and Edinburgh; being 198 miles from the former, and 201 from the latter. With regard to its etymology, which, like that of all other cities, is greatly involved in obscurity, we shall only notice the opinion of the learned Camden, who says the Latin word **EBORACUM** is derived from the river **URE**, or **EUOR**, implying its situation to be upon that river, now called Ouse; and that in all probability the City was originally founded by the **Romans**. This opinion is by many thought to be the true one, as notwithstanding the conjectures of different authors on an earlier derivation, there is no certain record of events in Britain,

previous to the arrival of these celebrated Conquerors. The present name of York is deduced from the Saxons, who called it *EVOR-wic*, hence by abbreviation it became *VORIC* or *YORIC*, and lastly *YORK*.*

YORK is the second City in point of rank in the kingdom, and has always been styled the capital of the North, although now surpassed in wealth and population by some of the more commercial towns: yet it still maintains a considerable degree of consequence, and is inhabited by numerous genteel families, on account of the beauty and salubrity of the City.† The City has within the last few years undergone very material improvements, and its appearance is likely, in a few years more, to be considerably advanced. It is not in memory when the increase of buildings was so rapid, and the extension of its suburbs so considerable. New public buildings have arisen—and most important alterations are in contemplation, by which some existing inconveniences will be removed, and some highly-desirable regulations effected. The streets in many places have been widened, new paved,

* *Wic* is the Saxon for refuge, or retreat.

† The best evidence of a healthy district is the longevity of its inhabitants. Of this a singular proof was evinced in the Guildhall, at York, A. D. 1815, in the persons of 31 poor women, who were appointed to receive Queen Elizabeth's annual Charity, called "*Cremet Money*." Their united ages amounted to 2468 years, averaging 79 years and 7 months each.

and are now excellently well lighted with gas.* Several manufactories of Linen, Glass, Livery Lace, Combs, White and Red Lead Works; Warehouses for the Drug-Trade; Iron Foundries, &c. are established on an extensive scale. The population of York, within the last ten years, has increased about seventeen per hundred, upon the population of 1811; in that year the return was 19,099, it is now 22,529, as appears from the returns made to Parliament in 1821. The Fairs held here are very numerous. This City has the honour of giving the title of "*Duke of York*" to the second son of the Kings of England; a title instituted by Richard II. in 1386, and first conferred on Edmund de Langley, son of Edward III. On the decease of the eleventh Duke, the late Frederick Duke of York, Jan. 5, 1827, the title became extinct. York is likewise a County of itself, and the See of an Archbishop, and the Records in the Ecclesiastical Court are nearly a century older than either those of London or Canterbury.

As to its form, or model, which is said to resemble that of ROME,† a person may obtain a

* York Streets first lighted with Gas, March 22, 1824. The Gas Works are situated opposite *Monk Bridge*, and are constructed with great ingenuity on an extensive scale, worthy of inspection. The Lodges, Machinery of the Gasometer, &c. when viewed from the Bridge, form a handsome ornamental appearance.

† In the "*Itineraire Instructif de Rome en faveur des Etrangers, par M. Vasi*," is a Map of Ancient Rome, which, on comparing with a Plan of York, shews a striking similarity, and affords a strong proof of its Roman origin.

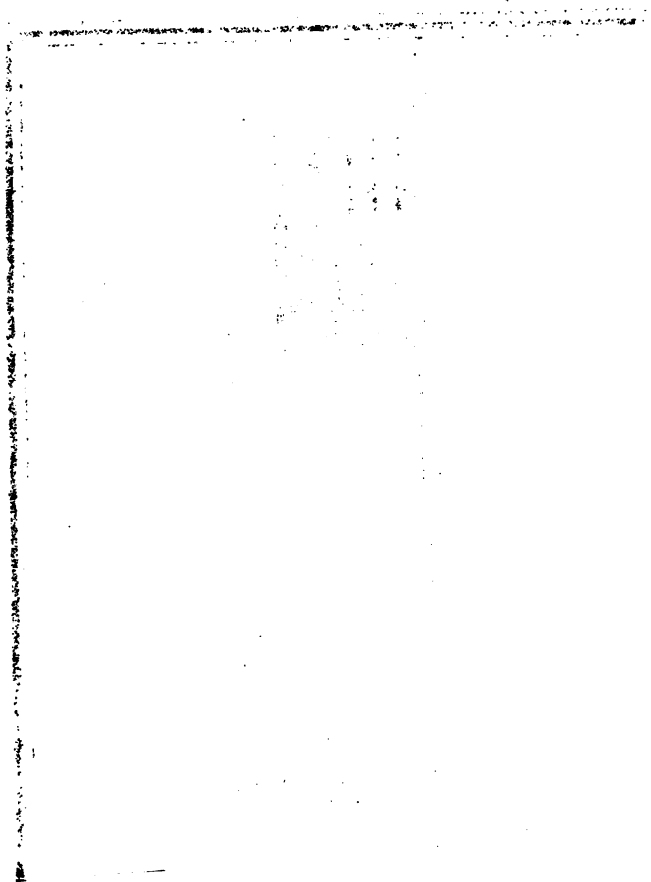
truer notion of it from walking through a few principal streets, than from the most detailed account; or those who wish to have a more complete range of view, will find the best station on the top of the Minster, from whence may be seen the whole compass of the walls, and the relative positions of its most remarkable buildings. A description, therefore, will be attempted of every conspicuous object, without proceeding in tedious topographical order; prior to which it may be useful to sketch an outline of the earliest annals of the City.

Of all our provincial Cities, York is the most distinguished in History, and few, either in this or any other country, have suffered more grievous calamities from war, especially during the Danish invasions. The most authentic accounts to be relied on, are of the year 208, when the Roman Emperor Severus arrived in Britain, and made York his chief residence.* In this Emperor's reign the Roman power was in the meridian of its glory, and from the immense assemblage of tributary Kings, Foreign Ambassadors, &c. all of whom crowded to his court to pay their homage, York must have exhibited a degree of lustre of

* *Drake* says that the "*Palatium*," or Palace of the Emperors, occupied several acres, and extended through all the Houses and Gardens on the East side of Goodramgate and St. Andrew-gate, and through the Bedern to Aldwark.

which it is difficult to form an adequate conception. The City was at that time the focus of the Roman power in Britain, and the central point of all its military stations.

About a mile and a half west of York, near the village of Holdgate, are three large hills, usually known by the name of "*Severus's Hills*." The learned and indefatigable Historian of "*Eboracum*," Francis Drake, describes them as having been constructed by the Roman soldiers in honour of Severus, who died at York; yet there are many persons who believe them to be natural elevations, and not the effect of Roman labour. A funeral pile was probably raised upon them, and his body burnt there; for *Ælius Spartianus* mentions his ashes being carried in a golden vase to Rome, and placed in the sepulchre of the family. History informs us of another Roman Emperor, *Constantius Chlorus*, dying here about the year 307, and that the ceremony of the *APOTHEOSIS*, or deification, was conferred upon him with the utmost magnificence. His son, *Constantine the Great*, who was born at York in the year 272, was immediately after his father's death invested with the imperial purple, and proclaimed Emperor by the army. His mother, the Empress *Helena*, was a native of Britain. Thus was our City rendered illustrious and ever-memorable, by the residence and deaths of two Roman Emperors, and for the birth and inauguration of a third.



Soon after Constantine left York, the Romans entirely deserted the island ; and the country, from internal divisions of the Picts and Scots, at length became a prey to the Saxons, invited over from Germany by Vortigern the British King. In this calamity, the poor Britons were cruelly treated, and our city must have had a large share of distress fall to its lot, being alternately besieged by the contending parties till the year 521, when King Arthur finally obtained a decisive victory over the Saxons, and the City was delivered up to him on his approach. In this year that mighty Monarch, with his clergy, all his nobility, and soldiers, kept Christmas here, the first festival of the kind ever held in Britain. Arthur, after all his conquests, had the misfortune to be slain in a rebellion of his subjects, and the Saxons again conquered the country. York was at this period the capital of the kingdom of Northumbria, one of the seven divisions marked out by the Saxons, and experienced a series of uncommon casualties, by fire and sword, during the ravages of the Danish and other foreign invasions.

In 1070, William the Conqueror laid siege to York, when, after a gallant defence of six months, it surrendered, being starved into compliance. In the reign of Henry II. one of the first parliaments mentioned in history by that name, was held here about 1169. In this monarch's reign also, (about 1175) William, King of Scotland, brought up all

his barons, prelates, and abbots, to York, where they did homage to Henry in the Cathedral, and acknowledged him and his successors for their superior Lord. This, says Hume, was the first great ascendant which England obtained over Scotland; and indeed the first important transactions which had passed between the kingdoms.

During the succeeding reign of Richard I. the massacre of a tribe of the Jews took place, (in the year 1190) which was attended with circumstances of unparalleled atrocity. These persons had sought refuge in the Castle, to avoid the fury of the people, which had been first raised against some of their brethren in London, for mingling in the King's coronation, at which ceremony they were forbidden to appear; but being discovered by the guards, a general massacre began. The King immediately issued a proclamation in favour of the Jews; notwithstanding which, the example of the Metropolis was followed at Norwich, Stamford, and other places, but especially at York, where it is recorded that great numbers were miserably destroyed.

Edward I. brought the courts of justice from London to York in 1299, that the King and his Council might be nearer to Scotland, to provide better for the conquest or defence of that kingdom; and after continuing here seven years, they were again removed to London. In this Monarch's reign, York was considered as one of the

English ports, and furnished a tributary vessel to his fleet. It must be observed, that the largest vessels used in the Roman, Saxon, and Norman times, could sail up the Ouse as far as York; but when naval science was improved, and ships of much larger dimensions were constructed, the situation was found unsuitable to a commercial city. The trade was gradually removed to Hull, and in proportion as the latter increased, York declined. Yet at this day, vessels of the burden of 80 tons and upwards can sail up the river, as far as the Bridge. Formerly the tide used to flow to Ouse Bridge about 4 feet, although nearly 70 miles distant from the sea; but since the erection of locks at Naburn village, about 60 years ago, the river on this side of them is not affected by the tide, unless the locks are undergoing repair. Naburn is 4 or 5 miles East of York.

When Richard II. visited the City in 1389, to adjust a difference betwixt the Archbishop, the Dean and Chapter, and the Mayor and Commonalty, he took his sword from his side, and gave it to be borne before William de Selby, as first Lord Mayor of York. In a few years afterwards the King also presented the Mace to the City, and a Cap of Maintenance to the Sword Bearer; and in 1396 he appointed two Sheriffs, and made it a County of itself. The Courts of Justice were about this time again removed from London to York, at the instigation of the Lord Chancellor,

Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of York, but they remained here only five or six months.

In the Tower of London is lodged a Grant from Edward IV. to this City, in indemnification for the damages it had sustained during the dreadful wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster. The Patent is dated at York, June 10, 1464, and expresses the King's great concern for the sufferings the City had undergone. The most sanguinary battle ever fought between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, took place on Palm-Sunday, 1461, at the village of Towton, distant about 12 miles south of the city, when the lance, the sword, and the arrow were satiated with blood, with 36,000 men recorded to have been left dead on the field, no quarter being given on either side; the Yorkists at the conclusion proving triumphant. The latter assumed the WHITE ROSE, and the Lancastrians the RED, as badges of distinction. One hundred thousand men were assembled in the field, being the greatest number ever engaged in these destructive wars. Camden styles this battle "*The English Pharsalia.*"

In 1483, Richard III. arrived, and was received with the highest honours, being crowned in the Cathedral; and the ceremony was performed with the same pomp and pageantry, which had been exhibited in the Metropolis. The Duke of Albany, brother to the King of Scotland, was present, and also an Ambassador from the Queen of

Spain. It was indeed a day of great splendour, there being then three Princes in York wearing crowns, viz. The King, Queen Ann his wife, and his son Edward Prince of Wales. Richard, the young Earl of Warwick (the last male heir of the royal line of Plantagenet) was also present, whom the King afterwards confined in *Sheriff Hutton Castle*, in this neighbourhood.

Ames has related in his "Typographical Antiquities," that the first Printing Press established at York, was in 1500, by Hugo Goes, the son of an ingenious Printer at Antwerp. Hence it appears, says he, that "*Printing in York was early, in respect to other places in this kingdom, which would incline one to conclude they had some brave spirit among them, willing to cultivate common sense*."*

From this period our Records present no occurrence of moment until the reign of Henry VIII. when in the year 1513, five hundred soldiers were

* The first production of his press was the *Pica*, (or *Pie*, an old Book of Liturgy,) of the Cathedral, with the following notice at the bottom of the title—"Impressum Eboraci, per Hugonem Goes, in Vico qui appellatur *Strengate*, (Stone-gate) A. D. MDIX. 18 Die Mensis Feb."—The *Breviary*, or Daily Service of the Church, was, however, printed at Venice in 1493, sixteen years previous to the press of GOES being established, and twenty-two after the first introduction of the Art into England. Afterwards the *York Manual* was published, in quarto, in 1509, by Wynkyn de Worde; and the first *York Missal* in 1516. The *Manual* is very rare,—there is a remarkably fine copy of it in the Library of Earl Fitzwilliam, at Wentworth House.

raised in the City and Ainsty by the Earl of Surry's warrant, (at that time Lord Lieutenant of the North during Henry's absence at the siege of Tournay in France,) to march against the Scots at Flodden Field—

*“ Next went Sir Minham Markensfil,
In armour-coat of cunning work ;
And next came Sir John Maundeville—
With him, the Citizens of York.”*

v. Flodden Field, old Ballad.

In the great battle which ensued, the Scottish King, James IV. was slain, and his body brought to York, and exposed to public view.

During Queen Elizabeth's reign, in 1572, the Earl of Northumberland was beheaded for rebellion, on a scaffold erected for the purpose in Pavement, and his head fixed on a high pole upon the top of Micklegate Bar. In 1604, no less than 3512 persons died of the plague in York ; the markets were all deserted, and many of the inhabitants left the City ; those infected were removed to the fields, where booths were constructed for their accommodation. Stone crosses were also erected at stated distances from the City, for the market people to assemble at. One of these is yet remaining on the Fulford road, near to the Cavalry Barracks.

In 1617, James I. resided at the Royal Palace, on the Manor Shore ; and occasionally visited at *Sheriff-Hutton Park*. His son, Charles I. came

to York, for the first time, in May, 1633, and again in April 1639, when he held a Council in the Manor on the Scotch rebellion, this being the chief place of rendezvous for the army that was to march against the rebels. On Maunday-Thursday, the King went to the Cathedral, where the Bishops of Ely and Winchester washed the feet of 39 poor men in wine and water. The King gave to each of them a leathern purse with 39 silver pennies, (the number of his own years being then 39), also a gown of cloth, stockings and shoes, &c.

In 1642, on the 27th of May, his Majesty issued a proclamation,* dated "at the Court at York," requiring a public meeting to be held on *Heworth Moor*, on the 3d of June; and accordingly early in the morning of that day, upwards of 70,000 persons assembled, and awaited his Majesty's approach. About eleven o'clock the King proceeded to the Moor, attended by 800 foot soldiers as a guard to his person. The Prince, his son, (afterwards Charles II.) led a troop of horse of 150 knights, with esquires and gentlemen, all completely armed. As soon as his Majesty arrived, the people saluted him with loud huzzas, and when silence was obtained, he addressed them

* During the time the King resided at York, the Royal Printing Presses were erected in St. William's College, at that time belonging to Sir Henry Jenkins, in the Minster-Yard, from whence the Proclamations, &c. were distributed.

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in an explanatory speech, signifying the particulars of his situation, his satisfaction in their loyalty, &c. ; and on the speech being finished, rode round the moor, with a great crowd following him, all uniting in acclamations of " God bless the King." The King, after keeping his court in the City five months, left York, and erected the Royal Standard at Nottingham.

In the year 1644, the parliamentary forces, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Earl of Leven, and the Earl of Manchester, besieged the City,* which at that period was defended by the Marquis of Newcastle, and reduced to great distress; but having advice that Prince Rupert was approaching, they raised the siege, and encamped on MARSTON MOOR, about five or six miles off, where they waited the arrival of the enemy. On the 2d of July the armies met, in nearly equal numbers, about 25,000 each; and after a long and bloody battle, the royalists were defeated.† After this signal victory, the parliamentary forces once more

* Several batteries were opened against the City, particularly one on Lamel-Mill hill, near Walmgate Bar, from whence four pieces of cannon played incessantly on Clifford's Tower, the Castle, and various other parts; whilst the Garrison and armed Citizens kept up a heavy fire from their different Platforms, on the Works of the Besiegers.

† The King's forces, for the sake of distinction, fought without their bands and scarfs; the Parliamentary troops, with a piece of white paper or handkerchief in their hats. Their

laid siege to York, which, after a defence of eighteen weeks, surrendered on the most honourable terms. This was the commencement of the King's ill success, and of Cromwell's great influence and reputation in this tempestuous reign. Soon afterwards the unfortunate King delivered himself up to the Scots, who promised to protect him and provide for his safety; but avarice quickly induced them to betray their trust, for on the 1st of January, 1645, the great convoy, commanded by General Skippon, arrived at York, with £200,000; which sum the Parliament had consented to pay for the King's surrender, and it was forthwith paid to the Scots in the Guildhall. On the General's arrival, a discharge of artillery took place all round the City.

watch-word was, "God with us!" That of the Royalists, "God and the King!" After the defeat, the Royalists, under Prince Rupert, fled to York, where they arrived about midnight; but on coming to Micklegate Bar, a dreadful scene of confusion ensued, none being allowed to enter, but those belonging to the garrison. During this tedious admission, many fainted with fatigue and loss of blood, so that the air was filled with cries and lamentations.

" ——— on Marston-Heath

Met front to front, the ranks of death;
Flourish'd the trumpets fierce, and now
Fir'd was each eye, and flush'd each brow;
On either side loud clamours ring,
' God and the cause!—God and the King!
Right English all, they rush'd to blows,
With nought to win, and all to lose!

V. SCOTT'S ROKEBY.

We learn, however, from the following singular paragraph, (*extracted from Torre's Manuscripts*) that Cromwell's reputation after his death in 1658, did not extend to any unreasonable length of time, with the worthy and loyal Citizens of York. —
"The 29th of May, 1661, was observed in this City, as being King Charles the Second's Birth-Day, with great solemnity; and the Effigies of the late Usurper and Tyrant, Oliver Cromwell, together with the picture of that base miscreant, John Bradshaw; as likewise the Hellish Scotch Covenant, and the late States Arms which stood in the Common Hall, were on the same day hung upon a gallows, set up for that purpose in the Pavement; and at last put into three tar barrels and burnt, in the presence of at least a thousand Citizens in arms, and other spectators."

During the last rebellion of 1745, in George the Second's reign, a subscription was raised at York and in the Ainsty,* amounting to £2345, with which four companies of men, consisting of 70 each, uniformly clothed, and known by the name of the York Blues, were embodied for the safeguard of the City. Of the many rebels tried and convicted here, only 22 were executed, and the heads of two of them fixed on Micklegate Bar, whence they were afterwards stolen.

Having premised thus far on the ancient history of our City, we shall next proceed to describe the most remarkable buildings; in the foremost rank of which the Cathedral stands nobly pre-eminent.

* The Ainsty is a Division, forming part of the COUNTY OF THE CITY, comprehending several Villages, Hamlets, and Gentlemen's Seats, within a few miles West of York, under the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor. The whole district was formerly a forest.

THE CATHEDRAL.

“ What wondrous monument ! What pyle ys thys !
 That bynds in wonder’s chayne entendement !
 That doth aloof the ayrie skyen kiss,
 And seemeth mountaynes joyned by cemente,
 From Godde hys greets and wondrous store house sente.”

CHATTERTON.



THE whole of this immense structure, when viewed at a distance, across the great level which surrounds it, appears like a large ship at sea; and those who are inclined to follow the example of King Charles the First, and do not regard the trouble of ascending 273 steps to the top of the Great Lantern Tower, will be amply rewarded with an excellent panoramic view of the surrounding country, particularly the open wolds to the east.*

Before the progress of its erection is traced, it may be necessary to state a conjecture that the ancient British religion exercised by the Druids (Christianity being, on the departure of the Romans, only partially introduced in the island)

* On the 24th of May, 1633, his Majesty King Charles I. came to York, and on Sunday he dined at the Lord Mayor’s, and knighted him, and Sir William Belt, Recorder. After dinner, the King went to the MINSTER, and so up to the top of the Lanterne, to view the City and Country.—v. TORRE’S MSS.

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was nearly abolished, when the Saxons were called in to assist in quelling the disturbances of the Picts and Scots ; but on the arrival of these miscreant Pagans, the Christian religion was every where torn up and destroyed, and their own idolatrous worship substituted. To use the words of venerable Bede, (the father of our earliest ecclesiastical annals) “ The Cities were ravaged and burnt up—public and private devotions fell in one common ruin—the priests were murdered on the altars, and the bishop and his flock perished by fire and sword, without distinction.” Nor did Christianity dare to raise its head during a whole century after. At length Edwin the Great, who swayed the British sceptre, and held his court at York in 625, was converted by Paulinus, a learned priest sent from the court of Rome ; but the City was so much reduced by the late devastation and plunder, that it could not afford a temple large enough wherein to perform the sacred ceremony of baptism. To remedy this defect, a little Oratory of wood was erected on the spot where the Cathedral now stands, and dedicated to St. PETER. In this temporary building, on Easter - Day, April 12, 627, the King and his two sons, with many more of the nobility, were solemnly initiated into the Christian rites. By the persuasions of Paulinus, who had been consecrated Archbishop, a magnificent fabric of stone was begun, inclosing this Oratory, which still served for performing di-

vine offices, till the other was finished. The building proceeded rapidly, but the walls were scarcely fit for roofing, when the royal founder was slain in battle, and the prelate forced to fly the country. The Church lay neglected for some time, till Edwin's successor Oswald, completed it about the year 632; but when nearly brought to perfection, Oswald was likewise slain by the Pagan King of Mercia, and his newly-erected structure almost demolished. In this ruinous condition did Wilfred find it on his being consecrated Archbishop, in the year 669, and according to *Bede*, laid on a new roof, covering it with lead, and glazing the windows to preserve it from the injuries of the weather, A noble Library was also bestowed upon it about this time by Archbishop Egbert.

Thus repaired, the Church again flourished in its former grandeur, till the year 741, when it received so much damage from fire, that Archbishop Albert, a native of York, and promoted to the See A. D. 767, determined to take it wholly down and rebuild it. The chief architects he employed were two of his own church, Eanbald, and the famous Alcuin, (the friend and preceptor of the illustrious Charlemagne) both of them esteemed amongst the most learned men of that age; and to the honour of our City, it deserves to be recorded, that Alcuin was "nourished and educated at York." With fervid zeal they begun, carried on, and finished it in a few years, in a most

sumptuous and magnificent manner ; exhibiting perhaps one of the completest Saxon Churches of which we have any authentic narrative.* Albert just lived to see his Church finished, assisting at the consecration of it only ten days before his death, and depositing all his valuable books procured in his travels abroad, in the Library. There is no further record of what happened to this edifice during a space of nearly three centuries ! History, however, again informs us of its total destruction in 1069, when the Northumbrians attempted to throw off the Norman yoke. The garrison at that time in the Castle, fearing lest the houses in the suburbs might serve the enemy to fill up the ditches, set them on fire, which accidentally spreading, burnt down great part of the city, and with it the Cathedral and its inestimable Library, fell in one common ruin.

The ancient fabric being thus laid in ashes, the Canons were expelled, and the revenues of the Church seized by the Conqueror ; but after some time having appointed Thomas, his Chaplain and Treasurer, Archbishop of this Province, he made restoration to him in 1070. This Prelate re-built the Church in great magnificence, in which state it remained till the year 1137, when a casual fire

* This account of Archbishop Albert's rebuilding the Church, is extracted from Alcuin's Poem, *De Pontificibus et Sanctis Ecclesie Ebor.* published by Gale, among Script. Ang. Ox. 1691.

began in the City, burnt down the Cathedral again, and 39 Parish Churches along with it. For many years it lay in ashes, when Archbishop Roger, the famous opponent of Becket, began to rebuild the Choir, with its Vaults, in 1171, and happily lived to complete them. Thus far is recorded the ancient history of the Cathedral; what follows is descriptive of that noble structure which at present excites universal admiration, and is justly considered the glory of the City. *Esto Perpetua!*

In the reign of Henry III. Walter Grey, who succeeded Roger in the Archbishopric, built the South part of the Cross Aisle, or Transept, in the year 1227, and an indulgence of 40 days' relaxation, &c. was granted to those benefactors who contributed to the work. John le Romaine, Treasurer of the Church, built the North part of the same Transept, A. D. 1260. He also placed a handsome Steeple in the midst. In the year 1291, his son, the Archbishop, began the foundation of the great Nave, himself laying the first stone with much ceremony, attended by the Canons in their richest copes. It was afterwards finished with its noble Towers by Archbishop William de Melton, about 1330. And now the old Choir, built by Archbishop Roger, was, when compared with the newly-erected Nave, of very rude and disorderly architecture; it was therefore resolved by Archbishop Thoresby, together with the Chapter, that it should be wholly taken down, and

rebuilt in a manner suitable to the elegance and proportion of the Nave. For this design Briefs and Letters Mandatory were issued by the Court of Rome to raise a sufficient sum. The pious Archbishop bestowed £1670 towards the undertaking, out of his own private purse, and on the 19th July, 1361, laid the foundation stone of the new and beautifully spacious Choir. The vast sum collected for this purpose proving more than the expenditure, the surplus, together with an additional donation made by Walter Skirlaw, (Arch-deacon of the East-Riding) was applied for taking down the central steeple, built by John le Romaine, and erecting a new one. The work was accordingly begun in 1370, and seven or eight years after, the present noble Tower was completed. Thus in the course of 150 years we see our Church brought nearly to its present form; during all which time, such care was taken in uniting the different buildings to each other, that it appears to be one entire structure at this day, although composed of five several tastes of (what is usually termed) Gothic Architecture.*

* In the reign of Henry III. a style of Architecture was introduced, which from its singular high-pointed arch, and to distinguish it from the semi-circular Saxon, universally went by the name of *Gothic*; but the Antiquarian Society, in their account of Durham Cathedral, have stated, very evidently, that the more appropriate term, *English*, should be substituted. Our Cathedral, therefore, is presumed to be erroneously denominated

The interior dimensions of the whole pile, extending from east to west, in the form of a cross, are as follow :—

	<i>Feet.</i>
The whole length from east to west.....	524½
Breadth of the East End	105
Breadth of the West End	109
Length of the Cross Aisles from north to south.....	222
Height of the Grand Lantern Tower	213
Height of the Nave, or Body of the Church.....	99
Breadth of the Body and Side Aisles	109
Height of the Side Arches, north and south	42
From the West Door to the Choir	261
Length of the Choir	157½
Breadth.....	46½
From the Choir Door to the East End.....	222
From the Altar Screen to the East End	26
Height of the East Window	75
Breadth.....	32
Height of the Chapter House	67
Diameter of it from glass to glass.....	63
Height of the Ancient Statuary Screen	24
Breadth, including the Door-way.....	50

Gothic. It is throughout a splendid specimen of the *early English*, and the *early ornamented English Style*, there being very little doubt that the high-pointed arch struck from two centres, was first invented in this country ; at least it is certain that it was here brought to its highest state of perfection. Our celebrated Poet and Precentor, MASON, expressed his favourable opinion on this subject many years ago :—

— “ A Mansion rose

In *ancient English* grandeur

Coëval with those rich Cathedral Fanes,

(*Gothic* ill named.)”

V. ENG. GARDEN.

24 NEW DESCRIPTION OF YORK.

Names of the present Clergy, and other officiating Officers of the Cathedral :—

The Very Rev. W. COCKBURN, D. D. *DEAN.*

CANONS RESIDENTIARY.

The Rev. Archdeacon MARKHAM, M. A.

The Rev. Archdeacon EYRE, M. A.

The Rev. R. CROFT, M. A.

The Rev. W. V. VERNON, M. A.

VICARS CHORAL.

The Rev. JAS. RICHARDSON, M. A. *Subchanter.*

The Rev. W. BULMER, M. A.

The Rev. J. DALLIN, M. A.

The Rev. H. A. BECKWITH, M. A.

The Rev. W. RICHARDSON, M. A.

Organist,..... Mr. CAMIDGE.

Assistant Organist,..... J. CAMIDGE, Mus. Doc.

Clerk of the Vestry,... Mr. DEWSE.

There are also eight Singing Men, and eight Boys, appertaining to the Choir; and three attendant Vergers.

We now proceed into the Church by the usual entrance at the south door, under the dial-plate; near to which some of the Vergers are generally in waiting to attend the Visitor in the customary routine. Few but will feel impressed with astonishment on the first burst of view as they advance, occasioned by the peculiarity of its beautiful pointed windows, richly adorned with glowing light, the number of its wide and lofty arches, and the long perspective of its majestic aisles. It is indeed impossible, as Lord Orrery observes in his account of Rheims Cathedral, to enter one of these immense edifices

without a kind of awe, which, when unattended with superstition, must, we may humbly hope, be acceptable to our Creator. It is here worthy of notice, that York Cathedral has been more singularly fortunate than any other in the kingdom, in having nearly the whole of its coloured windows carefully preserved from spoliation, during the civil wars. The new pavement, a kind of Mosaic work, from a design of Lord Burlington, is admirably adapted to the grandeur of the building, and was begun in 1736, by a subscription of £2500 among the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the county.

South Transept.

The Cross Aisle or Transept, at this entrance into the Minster, is the oldest part of the whole fabric, and displays a fine specimen of the early English style of Architecture. It is raised upon round stone and marble pillars alternately (though they cannot now be distinguished from each other, owing to their being uniformly coloured with stone wash) running up by clusters to the flowered capitals, whereon are turned the arches of the little side aisles, and the *Quatre* and *Cinquefoils* introduced. The windows in the South End are arranged in three tiers, that at the top being most remarkable; it is a fine piece of masonry, consisting of two circles of small columns with trefoil arches, in the form of a wheel, or marygold; its

richly-variegated glass imitating that flower. The first window of the second tier is adorned with a large figure of St. William, habited in his robes as Archbishop of York. The second window is composed of two lights, one of which contains the figure of St. Peter, and the other that of St. Paul; and on the top of these two lights, in a small triangle, is a supposed representation of the Almighty, habited in azure robes. In the next window is a large figure of St. Wilfred, also habited in his robes as Archbishop. In the lower tier on each side of the dial-plate are representations of Abraham, Solomon, Moses, and St. Peter, with the Arms and Crest of the Cathedral, &c. These were painted by the late ingenious *William Peckitt*, a self-taught artist of York, distinguished for producing extreme brilliancy of colours.

The Visitor will notice the tomb of Archbishop Walter Grey, the founder of this part of the Cathedral, in the East Aisle of this Transept. It has a fine canopy, decorated with rich finials, &c. and supported by eight slender columns, each about 8 feet high; underneath is the statue of the Bishop extended in full length, with his crosier, &c. The beautifully bronzed iron railing around the tomb was erected at the expence of the late venerable and pious Archbishop Markham. The design was made by Mr. De Corte, a man of family, who was driven from Antwerp, his native city, on the breaking out of the French revolu-

tion ; the various ornaments are all taken either from the tomb itself, or from parts of the adjacent building erected by the Archbishop. Near to this tomb is placed that of Archbishop Kimeton, *alias* Godfrey de Ludham, who died in 1264. It is ornamented with a flowery cross, and is supported by twelve short pillars, with trefoil arches, &c.

In the opposite Western Aisle is the baptismal font of the Cathedral, composed of dark testaceous or shell marble, singularly variegated, but of no very ancient or curious workmanship.

North Transept.

The North end of the Transept is adorned with five tall lancet windows, usually called the Five Sisters, from a tradition that five maiden sisters presented them as a gift to the Cathedral. The coloured glass represents rich embroidery or needle-work, and a small border of clear glass is run round their edge, which adds greatly to their beauty. The slender columns which stand before them in small clusters, and rise nearly to the height of 50 feet, produce an effect of lightness extremely beautiful. Archbishop William de Grenfeld's tomb is here observed, placed in the eastern aisle of this transept ; it is highly enriched with tracery and pinnacles, and supported by buttresses. In the western aisle is a table-tomb of black marble, supported by iron trellis work, consecrated to the memory of John Haxby, Treasurer of the Church,

who died Jan. 21, 1424. Within the trellis is laid an emaciated figure or effigy, of singular appearance.* Payments of money are occasionally made upon the Treasurer's tomb to this day, in compliance with the stipulations made in some of the old leases of the Church estates.

Central Tower.

The Central Tower, or Lantern Steeple, as it is commonly called, is the loftiest part of the edifice, and exhibits a truly grand and noble appearance. It is founded on four massy pillars, each composed of clusters of round columns, and is quite open to the roof. Over the four great arches, cast on these pillars, are placed eight armorial bearings, amongst which are those of Walter Skirlaw, the principal benefactor to it. On the west side are those of England, emblazoned in such a manner as to prove that the steeple was not entirely finished till the reign of Henry V. about 1413. Above these armorial bearings is a rich cloister work, which is succeeded by an embattled stone balcony or gallery. The windows are eight in number, two on each side, handsome and well proportioned, and the roof is adorned with tracery, with wooden beams admirably knotted, the centre knot containing small statues of St. Peter and St. Paul. The best station for the Visitor to take a general survey

* v. Selections from Gent. Mag. vol. 1, p. 365.

around, will be underneath this Tower; from whence he will perceive that the various adornment of Sculpture in the statuary screen, the rich tracery and painting in the distant windows, and the numerous clusters of columns that bear aloft the arches in the different aisles, all combine to shew a scene of splendour and sublimity, which no Cathedral but York can boast. If visited by moon-light, the scene is still more impressive—and the following beautiful lines of a celebrated “Northern Bard” appear highly illustrative:—

“The moon on the east oriel shone;
Through slender shafts of shapely stone;
By foliage tracery combined;
Thou would’st have thought some fairy’s hand
’Twixt poplars straight, the osier wand
In many a freakish knot, had twined;
Then formed a spell, when the work was done,
And changed the willow wreaths to stone.
The silver light, so pale and faint,
Showed many a prophet and many a saint,
Whose image on the glass was dyed;
.....
The moon-beam kissed the holy pane,
And threw on the pavement a bloody stain.”

The lantern tower exhibits, at this time, an appearance more sublime than can be easily conceived. The silver light that passes through the windows is not strong enough to show the vaulted roof—that is completely involved in gloom, and imagination is left at liberty to assign to it a height beyond the reach of human ken.

The Nave.

Is the most spacious of any in Europe, excepting St. Peter's at Rome. The Yorkshire Grand MUSICAL FESTIVALS were held in this part of the Cathedral, in 1823, 1825, and 1828; a brief account of which will be found a few pages further on. The Nave is divided into eight equal arches; the foliage in the capitals of the pillars exhibiting a great variety of design, no one capital having the same foliage continued around. The view or *coup-d'œil*, from the western entrance, is peculiarly attractive, extending through the gorgeous statuary screen into the choir, and displaying part of the noble eastern window, decorated with matchless beauty. Here may be contemplated to the best advantage, the chaste grandeur and appropriate decorations of that beautiful *English pointed style* of architecture for which this sacred Fane is so eminently distinguished. The columns upon which the two first arches are cast, support great part of the weight of the two western towers, and also a most curious arch (*the largest in Europe*) that entirely crosses the whole middle aisle. The arms of the chief benefactors to the building appear on different parts of the side arches. On the top of these an open gallery runs on both sides of the Nave; and over this is an upper tier of richly-stained windows, containing various imagery and armorial bearings. In each open space of the gallery were

1. *Pharmaceutical industry* – The pharmaceutical industry is a major contributor to the U.S. economy, with sales of over \$200 billion in 1997. The industry is characterized by high R&D costs, long development times, and high barriers to entry. The industry is also heavily regulated by the FDA.

23 6 2

14

formerly statues of stone, of Saints and Patrons of different nations. St. George, and his combatant, the grim-visaged Dragon, with a few others, are yet remaining.

The great window over this western entrance is esteemed a most admirable light. The rich tracery or stone work here discernible, is beautifully ramified, or separated into branches. The figures of the eight first Archbishops and eight Saints of the Church are delineated in full size, and its whole appearance, when illumined by the rays of the setting sun—

“Sheds the dim blaze of radiance richly clear,”

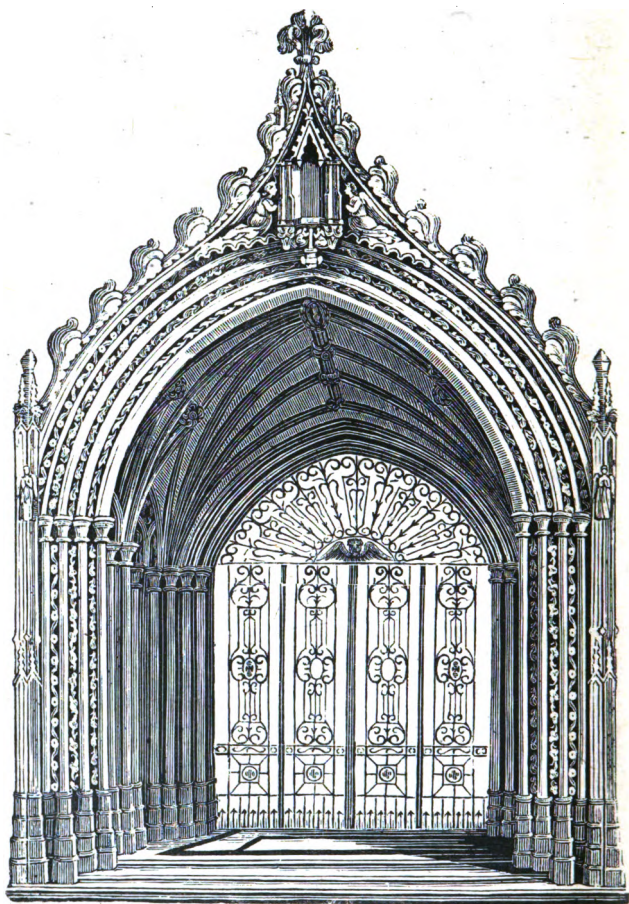
and is extremely grand and magnificent. The Arms of Edward II. and of Ulphus, the Saxon Prince, are displayed on each side of the great doors.

The roof of the Nave is wood, the ribs of which compose a singular tracery, adorned with large carved knots, which have formerly been ornamented with gold, and are in the nature of key stones to support the work. The ceiling of the roof also contains many pieces of curious workmanship, which, on account of their great distance from the ground, can scarcely be distinguished without the aid of a magnifying glass.

The windows of the side aisles of the Nave are kept in excellent preservation, and contain many fine specimens of colouring and tracery. In the north-aisle there is a door-way yet remaining,

which formerly led into the Chapel of St. Sepulchre, built by Roger, the thirty-first Archbishop, but long since destroyed. The opening of the door is eight feet high and four wide. Above are three figures of masterly sculpture, and part of a rich canopy, unfortunately bearing evident marks of depredation by misguided zeal in times of fanaticism. Near to this door-way is the monument of Archbishop Roger, curiously situated in the wall. It rises about two feet high from the floor, adorned with mouldings and tracery; over it is an arch, ornamented with foliage, &c. It is recorded as the oldest monument in the church.—Probably one half of it was seen in St. Sepulchre's Chapel, while that building was in existence.





Joseph Halpenny, del.

Green, sculp.

Entrance into the Choir.



Entrance to the Choir.

(A detailed Account of the Destruction of the Choir, by an Incendiary, on the 2d of February, 1829; will be found in the "APPENDIX.")

The Choir is separated from the rest of the Church by a magnificent screen, replete with curious workmanship of the most florid and delicate sculpture. The history of this screen is little known, but from the style of decoration, it apparently refers to the time of Henry VI. "in whose reign, it seems, (says Mr. Torre in his MSS.) this work was finished." The front is divided into fifteen compartments, or niches, containing the effigies of our Kings, in ancient regal costume, from William I. to Henry VI. viz. *William the Conqueror, William II., Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., Richard I., John, Henry III., Edward I., II., and III., Richard II., Henry IV.*

and V., and in the last niche, Henry VI.* These are surmounted with a superabundance of niches, statues, canopies, brackets, pinnacles, crockets, finials, masks, ancient musical instruments, &c., rendering its appearance, as an architectural and sculptured object, at once splendid and gorgeous. It seems that the artist determined to exert the fullest latitude of fancy in giving it variety and intricacy. The whole of this superb screen was of late years repaired with the greatest taste and judgment; most of the intricate or more minute parts being done by *Bernaseoni*.† In the centre of the screen is placed a handsome iron gate, by which the Visitor will proceed into the Choir, or that part of the Church dedicated to divine service. Over the entrance the Organ was placed, previous to its total destruction by the late lamentable fire. It was considered one of the largest and most powerful, as well as the sweetest, in the world; that of *Haerlem*, in Holland, perhaps, excepted;—its solemn peals rolling, as it

* The fifteenth statue, representing Henry VI. is the workmanship of Mr. Michael Taylor, sculptor, of this city; and occupies the place of one of James I. originally placed there.

† Dr. Milner (the learned Historian of Winchester) says, "This screen was taken from the Abbey Church of St. Mary, in York;" but this seems very improbable, and is without any evidence. The Dr. has illustrated the subject by a long dissertation, but many other Antiquaries are of a contrary opinion, and believe that the screen was sculptured purposely for its present situation.

were, huge billows of sound, into the vast arches, and retiring from them, produced a grand and impressive effect.

The Choir (now, alas! bereaved of its original grandeur, and all those associations connected with it, which "time alone can give,") was adorned with a peculiarly rich and ancient carved wood work; and on each side of it was a series of twenty-seven stalls, with twelve also beneath the organ, executed in oak. The *Cathedral*, or Archbishop's Throne, and the Pulpit opposite, were both modern. The lessons were read from a large brass eagle stand, given in 1686, by Thomas Cracroft, D.D. for the use and ornament of the Church; and in the centre of the Choir was placed a desk, enclosed in a pew of carved wood, for the Vicars Choral to chaunt the Litany in. The ascent from the body of the Church through the Choir to the communion-table, was by a series of fifteen steps. A light and beautiful stone screen, just behind the altar, exhibited a most elegant specimen of early English architecture, being 49 feet long, by 28 high, and consisted of eight arches, filled up with tracery in the manner of windows, with small buttresses and pinnacles between: these supported a battlement enriched also with tracery and coats of arms. All the open work was glazed with strong plate glass, and the bars were of gilt copper.

The windows of the Choir, that cast their soothing "*dim religious light*" around, are richly va-

riegated. Those of the small transepts are divided into 108 compartments, each of which represents a portion of sacred history in glowing colours. They are remarkable for height and elegance, reaching almost to the roof of the Church, and are admirably well preserved.

Eastern Window.

Considering the extent and violence of the late conflagration, it is quite astonishing that the windows of the Choir and East End of the Church, which consist almost entirely of ancient painted glass, and are of great value, should have suffered so little. The whole of the Eastern Window most fortunately remains in nearly its original state.

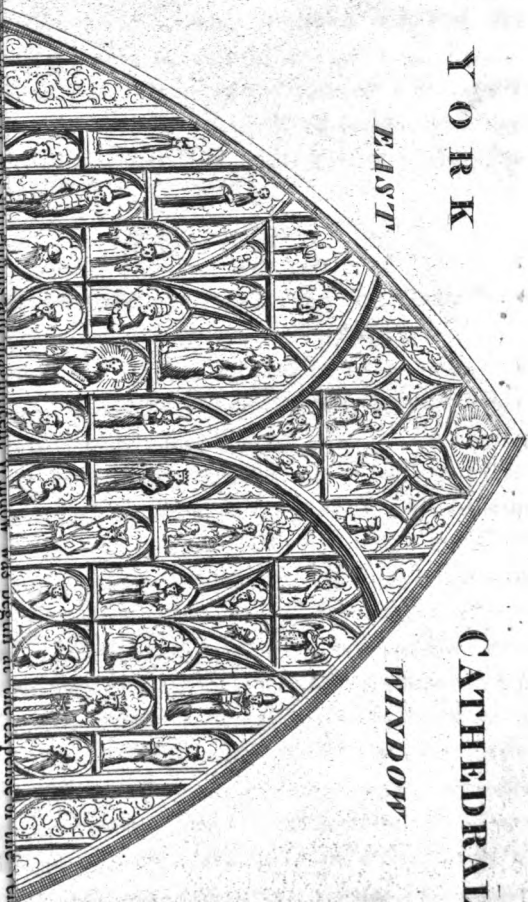
This grand termination of the Choir, perhaps, stands unrivalled in the world for magnitude and beauty. The work was executed by John Thornton, of Coventry, in 1405, temp. Hen. IV. when it is probable that the art of colouring glass had existed in England at least for one century. The whole window contains 117 partitions, each 2 feet 10 inches square, exclusive of the beautiful tracery in the upper part. These partitions represent many transactions recorded in the Holy Scriptures, chiefly in *Genesis and Revelations*. It is traversed by two galleries across, and the curious will be highly gratified by a close inspection of the extreme delicate tracery of the heads,

Y O R K

EAST

CATHEDRAL.

WINDOW



The glazing of this stupendous and magnificent window was begun at the expense of the Venetian the Dean and Chapter, in 1405, by John Thornlun, of Coventry, Glazier. According to the contract which was made, he was to receive for his work four shillings per week, and to finish the whole within three years.—75 feet high, and 32 broad.

Sold by J. & G. TONN

London.



ANCIENT GLASS WINDOW,
*Presented by the **EARL of CARLISLE** to the **DEAN &**
CHAPTER of YORK CATHEDRAL. representing "the
Visitation" or meeting of **MARY** the Mother of **JESUS,**
 and **ELIZABETH** the Mother of **JOHN** the **BAPTIST** .*

YORK; Published by J. & G. Todd. 1825.

of the beauty of which none but those who have actually viewed them from the galleries can be aware: some portraits of the Blessed Virgin, are even said to resemble the turn observable in Raphael's paintings.

On the south side of the Eastern Window is placed the late Earl of Carlisle's valuable present of ancient stained glass, given by his Lordship to the Dean and Chapter in 1804. The subject is the *visitation* or meeting of Mary the Mother of Jesus, and Elizabeth the mother of John the Baptist, as recorded in the first chapter of Saint Luke;—the figures are large as life. It was brought from the Church of St. Nicholas, at Rouen, in Normandy, and is supposed to be copied from a design of *Sebastian del Piombo*. The compartments are filled up with the armorial bearings of the noble donor.

Crypt.

Underneath the altar are *supposed* remains of the old Crypt, built by Archbishop Roger, in the reign of Henry II. The arches of this curious specimen of the Saxon style, are only just pointed, and rise on short round pillars, whose capitals are adorned with animals and foliage, but rudely executed. There are four aisles, from east to west. Upon carefully examining the whole of the Crypt, it becomes pretty evident, however, that this is not the building of Archbishop Roger, but was most pro-

bably built out of the materials of the old Church ; as though the ornaments appear to have been of that period, yet when put together to raise the high altar, they formed the pointed arch. What gives some strength to this idea, is, that a capital has been reversed which now forms the base of one of the columns ; but what is a stronger circumstance still, the arches of the Crypt actually rest upon, and spring from the basis of the great pillars of the Choir, as may be seen by taking a lighted candle into the Crypt. On the west side is a deep well, and near to it a lavatory, like that of Lincoln.*

Monuments.

In addition to the Monuments already described in different parts of the Cathedral, we have now to notice those situated behind the altar ; but as nearly the whole were more or less damaged during the late disastrous fire, it will be useless to enter into any minute detail, especially as they are at present undergoing a course of restoration. Archbishop Bowet's shrine is the most superb, being richly decorated with lofty pinnacles, &c. near 30 feet high, affording an excellent specimen of the Florid Style of Pointed Architecture. The next in estimation are those of the Archbishops Scroope; Sterne (an ancestor of Yorick) ; Savage;

* Also called the Horn of the Altar, where the Priest washed his hands in the Mass.—v. *Du Cange*.

Mathews, (chief collector of the present Library); Sharp; Sewell; Lamplugh; Dolben; and Hut-
ton;—the Countess of Cumberland's; Charles
Howard's, Earl of Carlisle; Sir Thomas Daven-
port's; Admiral George Melbourne; Thomas
Gale, the celebrated Antiquary; &c. &c. That
of Archbishop Savage is particularly elegant. Dr.
Dealtry's (an eminent Physician of York, who
studied under Boerhaave) displays a fine marble
statue of Hygeia, the Goddess of Health, in her
ancient insignia, bending over an urn, and drop-
ping a faded wreath on his ashes. Sir William
Gee's Monument has a very ancient appearance;
the costume of it is well contrasted by a modern
one of Sir George Savile, (25 successive years
Representative in Parliament for the County of
York) placed on the opposite side. Near to the
Earl of Strafford's is placed a Monument of
beautiful white marble, executed by Westmacot,
to the memory of W. Burgh, Esq. L. C. D. It
exhibits a full-length emblematical figure of
Religion, sustaining with her right hand a cross,
and having her left placed on a book, entitled
"On the Holy Trinity;" alluding to Mr. Burgh's
celebrated publication on that subject. The poeti-
cal inscription underneath is from the classical pen
of J. B. S. Morritt, Esq. of Rokeby.*

* Two curious stone coffins, of immense size, together with
an Ancient *Norman* boundary stone, inscribed with the word

Prince William de Hatfield's, second son of Edward the Third, is situated in the north aisle of the Choir. The youthful figure of the Prince, who died at eight years of age, is represented under a canopy, in a recumbent posture, beautifully executed in alabaster. The whole statue is richly chased and adorned, and, excepting the face, in high preservation.

"The Visitor will now be conducted to the Vestries, Chapter-House, and Library, and afterwards proceed to take an external view of the whole building.

The Vestries

Adjoin the South side of the Church. In the first is a large chest of triangular shape, strongly bound with iron bars and hinges, and the lid ornamented with iron scrolls. This chest was formerly used to lay the Priests' vestments and copes in. In the Inner Vestry his Grace the Archbishop robes him-

"CIVITATI" are also placed here amongst the Monuments, as objects of interest to the curious. (*See Table of Contents.*)



self when he attends divine service in the Cathedral.* This room is rendered warm and commodious for the Clergy to assemble in, when they wish to consult the Acts and Registers of the Church. In it are shewn the following curiosities:—Three silver chalices, found in the graves of three of the Archbishops; a wooden head, found in the grave of Archbishop Rotherham, who died of the plague in 1500, and supposed to be part of an effigy that represented him at his funeral; two coronets of silver gilt; several ancient rings; a superb pastoral staff of silver, about seven feet in length, with the figure of the Virgin and the Infant Jesus, placed under the bend of it: this staff was given by Catharine, Queen Dowager of England, to her Confessor, when nominated to be Catholic

* The Right Honourable and Most Reverend Edward Venables Vernon, D. C. L. the eighty-third Archbishop who has been consecrated to the See. His Grace is a younger son of the late George Venables Vernon, Lord Vernon, by Martha, sister to Simon, first Earl of Harcourt. He was born in 1757, educated at Westminster, and afterwards removed to Christ Church, Oxford. Primate of England, and Metropolitan; Fellow of All Souls' College, and Visitor of Queen's College, Oxford; Chaplain and Lord High Almoner to the King, and Prebendary of Gloucester. In 1785, appointed Canon of Christ Church; in 1791, Bishop of Carlisle, and translated hither, on the demise of Archbishop Markham, in Nov. 1807. His Grace preached the Sermon at the CORONATION of His Majesty King George the Fourth, in Westminster Abbey, July 19, 1821.

Archbishop of York, by James II. in 1687; and was wrested from him by the Earl of Danby, when he was going in procession to the Cathedral, and afterwards deposited in the hands of the Dean and Chapter :—A very antique Chair is also preserved in which several of the Kings of England have been crowned; and when the Archbishop is at York, it is placed for his use within the rails of the altar. This chair is as old as the times of the Heptarchy, several Saxon Kings having been crowned in it; the design seems to be taken from the Curule Chair seen upon the reverse of Roman coins. An ancient wooden Cup or Bowl, the gift of Archbishop Seroope (beheaded at York, in 1405) to the Company of Cordwainers of this City, whose arms are richly embossed therein, in 1398. It is called a *Grace Cup*, or "*Poculum Charitatis*," is edged round with silver, and ornamented with silver feet, cherubims, &c. On the rim is the following inscription in old English characters :

Richard arch beschope Scrope grante unto all tho that drinkis of this Cope XL^{ti} dayes to pardon.

*Robert Gobson beschope mesm grant in same forme aforesaid XL^{ti} dayis to pardon.**

* In the tenth volume of the "*Archæologia*," may be seen a curious dissertation on the ancient wasseil Bowl or Grace Cup, and on the practice of *wasseiling*, or health-drinking. v. also "*Selections from Gent. Mag.* vol. 1, p. 369.

But the most ancient curiosity exhibited here, and the greatest piece of antiquity the Church can boast of; is a large Ivory Horn, made of an elephant's tusk. By this important relique of Saxon art, the Church holds several lands of great value, styled "*De Terra Ulphi.*" The endowment was made about the year 1036. Before the Reformation it was handsomely adorned with gold, and hung by a chain of the same metal. These ornaments were the occasion of its being taken away during the civil wars; but it was afterwards returned by Henry, Lord Fairfax, though stripped of its golden appendages. In 1675, the Dean and Chapter thought fit to decorate it again, and to bestow the following inscription on it to the memory of the restorer:—

*Cornu hoc, Ulphus, in occidentali parte
Deirae Princeps, una cum omnibus Terris
Et redditibus suis olim donavit.
Amisum vel areptum.
Henricus Dom Fairfax demum restituit.
Deo. et Capit. de nova. ornavit
A. D. MDCLXXV.*

Thus translated, "*This Horn, Ulphus, Prince of the western parts of Deira, originally gave to the Church of St. Peter, York, together with all his lands and revenues. Henry Lord Fairfax at last replaced it when it had been lost or taken away, the Dean and Chapter decorated it anew, A. D. 1675.*"*

* Camden notices this Horn as a singular mode of endowment formerly in use, and he advances the following quota-

Contiguous to the Inner Vestry is the ancient Treasury, neatly fitted up with Pews, and appropriated to divine worship and the holding of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

Chapter-House.

Designated in former times, when in the full lustre of its splendid state of decoration,

"The Chief of Houses, as the Rose of Flowers."

Dr. Whitaker, (the late Historian of Richmondshire) says, that the Chapter-House at York affords the most perfect specimen of that peculiar style of early florid Gothic which appeared in the reign of Henry III. It adjoins the North Transept, by an entrance in the form of a mason's square, and has evidently been a detached building from the Church. The interior is a regular octagon of 68 feet diameter; in height to the middle knot of the roof, 67 feet, 10 inches; the roof is unsupported by any pillar, but entirely dependant upon this knot placed geometrically in the centre; on the outside, however, it is

tion from some ancient writer in support of the fact:—"Ulphus, the son of Thoraldus, governed the west part of Deira, and by reason of a difference likely to happen betwixt his eldest and his youngest sons, about his lordship and estates when he was dead, he presently took this course to make them equal: he went without delay to York, and taking the Horn with him, wherein he was wont to drink, he filled it with wine, and kneeling before the altar, bestowed upon God and the blessed St. Peter, all his lands, tenements," &c.

strongly supported by eight buttresses. The age of the Chapter-House has hitherto been a subject of dispute amongst the learned, it being difficult to ascertain the time of erecting this superb edifice, as the remaining records of the Church afford no account of it; but it seems probable that it was built about the same period as the nave or west end of the Church, founded in 1291. The Stalls, for the Canons who form the Chapter, are 44 in number, all canopied with beautiful tabernacle work, and supported by 180 slender columns of *Purbec* marble. Over these a narrow gallery extends quite round the whole building. Its windows are adorned with glowing representations of a variety of Saintly Figures, Armorial Bearings, &c. producing a solemn and impressive effect. The entrance doors are covered with iron scrolls, and the pillar, or column between them, supports a small statue of the Virgin Mary carrying the Infant Jesus in her arms.

Library.

The Visitor will now arrive at the Library, situated on the north side of the Cathedral. On entering this noble repository of literary genius and industry, he cannot fail of being impressed with veneration, as if in the presence of a great assembly of men renowned for their superior talents and virtue; and here,

*“ Hold converse with the great of every time,
The learn’d of ev’ry class—the good of ev’ry clime.”*

The first founder of the Library was Egbert, the seventh Archbishop, a brilliant luminary in the Republic of Letters, about 740, and it was afterward so much increased by Albert, as to draw forth the highest praise from Alcuin,* in his Epistle to the Church of England:—thus rendering York worthy of its subsequent appellation, “*The Athens of that dark age.*” This wonderful collection, considering the times in which it was brought together, was totally burnt in 1069. Another Library was formed by Thomas, Archbishop of York, in the reign of William I.; but this also unfortunately perished by fire in 1137. The foundation of the *present* Library, was from the liberal donation of the Books of Archbishop Mathew,† made by his widow, consisting of above 3000 volumes, about the year 1628. Considerable additions were afterwards made by Lord Fairfax,

* This learned Prelate, during his residence abroad, in the City of Tours, addressed a letter to the Emperor Charlemagne, requesting that he would send some of the French Youth to York, for the purpose of “*transcribing the most valuable Books in the Library there, that the flowers of Britain might thus be transplanted into France, and their fragrance be no longer confined to York, but perfume the Palace of Tours.*”—(v. Henry’s England, vol. 4, p. 31.)

† Archbishop Mathew, who had been an ornament to the University of Oxford, was no less an ornament to his station in the Church. He had an admirable talent for preaching, and in the early part of his life, he was noted for his ready wit, and a *cheerful sharpness* in discourse.

Archbishop Dolben, and the Rev. Marmaduke Fothergill; and besides these, it has of late years been augmented by several smaller purchases, gifts, and bequests, so that it now contains a large collection of valuable books, and a very fine body of manuscripts, especially Mr. Torre's on Ecclesiastical Affairs.*

This building was formerly annexed as a Chapel to the Archbishop's Palace, long since destroyed, and is allowed to be a much more commodious situation for the purpose of a Library than the old one on the south side of the Cathedral, where the Books were generally deposited. It had been for many years in a state of ruin and decay, when the complete restoration of it to its primitive state, was effected in the year 1806, under the fostering care of the late Venerable the Dean, Dr. George Markham,† and it now affords a distinguished ornamental appearance to the Cathedral itself.

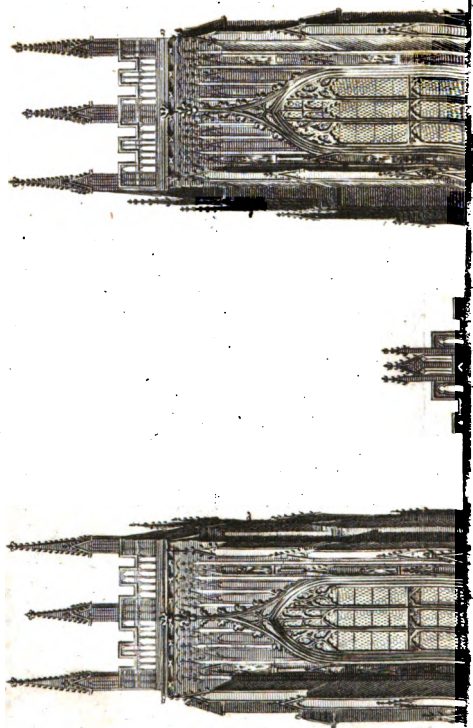
* Amongst other rare and curious works, is a beautiful copy upon VELLUM, of the *second edition* of Erasmus's New Testament, in Greek and Latin, 2 vols. folio, *Basil, in Ædibus Frobenii, 1519*; —the vellum upon which it is printed in uniformly pure, delicate, and exquisitely fine. The Library also contains a few specimens from the press of our earliest Printer, WM. CAXTON.

† The late Dr. Markham was the sixty-third Dean, and succeeded Dr. Fountayne in 1802. His active zeal for the preservation of the whole of our noble Cathedral, both external and internal, was inferior to none of his predecessors, and will afford to future generations a lasting monument to his honour. He died on the 29th September, 1822, aged 58, at Scone Palace,

The west window is of coloured glass, containing armorial bearings of the Members of the Church ; and in the centre of a shield with the arms of the Duke of Clarence, who visited the Cathedral on the 29th of September, 1806. The side windows are of ground glass, thereby repelling too great a glare of light ; and an extremely neat oak gallery, supported by light iron bars, is erected for the convenience of taking down the volumes from the higher shelves. The floor, which is supported underneath by stone pillars, is also composed entirely of oak, and together with the gallery, is a specimen of capital workmanship.

the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, and was succeeded by the Rev. W. COCKBURN, D. D. brother of the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, M. P. for Plymouth, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Dr. Cockburn was elected Dean on the 8th of November, 1822, by a Chapter of the Cathedral, conformably to the King's Letter of Recommendation.





West

View of the
WEST FRONT OF YORK CATHEDRAL.

J. Carter del. 1806.

External View of the Cathedral.

We shall next take an external view of the whole pile, commencing at the western front—premising that this august Façade has recently undergone a most complete repair. The two uniform towers (196 feet in height) diminishing as they ascend in ten several contractions, all cloistered for imagery, with which they are presumed to have been formerly embellished, display a richness and grandeur of design rarely equalled. They are each adorned with eight crocketed spires, or pinnacles, on the top. In the south tower is a set of ten bells, allowed to form one of the finest peals in the kingdom; the tenor weighing 53 cwt. 25lbs. in the grand key of C. Above the great door-way appears the statue of Archbishop William de Melton, the principal founder of this part of the Church; and below, on the sides of the double doors, are the statues of Vavasour and Percy, who contributed the stone and wood for the masonry and roofing. Over the arch is represented the History and Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise; and the grand window above displays an unrivalled specimen of the richest kind of leafy tracery.

Proceeding southward, six lofty pinnacles are observed, intended originally for buttresses to the upper part of the nave. The statues which appear

in the niches are those of the four Evangelists, Jesus Christ, and Archbishop St. William. The south entrance porch is ascended to by a spacious double flight of steps, and the great Circular Window above, sometimes called St. Catharine's Wheel, presents a very rich appearance. The four Octangular Turrets at the angles, also contribute much to the decoration of this entrance to the Church, although the original design probably intended these to be Spires instead of Turrets. The Grand Lantern Tower will here attract the eye: it appears of a very different style of architecture to the two Western Towers, and is without any pinnacles—a defect, we presume, much to be regretted. From this view, moving onward, the massy buttresses ornamented with various figures, pinnacles, &c. are deserving of attentive observation. A little further brings the Visitor to the eastern end, over whose most magnificent window is placed the statue of Archbishop Thoresby, seated in his archiepiscopal chair. At the basis of the window is a row of 17 heads; the centre one designed to represent our Saviour, and those of the Apostles on each side: the others are not known. Statues of Percy and Vavasour are again seen at this end. Passing on to the North, the Chapter House presents itself, and with its ponderous buttresses, &c. merits a particular examination. From this station the Visitor will arrive at the Library, whence he will have a full

view of the north end of the Transept and Nave, together with the NEW DEANERY;—and also the NEW RESIDENCE HOUSE, (for the alternate three months residence of each of the Canons Residentiary) lately erected in the old English style of architecture, under the auspices of the Very Rev. the Dean, Dr. Cockburn.

In conclusion, it is almost needless to observe, that whilst surveying the *internal* beauties of this “most august of Temples,” as the author of “*Ivanhoe*” has impressively termed it, they will be found proportionably heightened in the event of a fine day, during the glowing beams of a morning or afternoon’s sun. A celebrated modern author, Mr. Dallaway, expresses his opinion of the advantage of an *external* view, by moon-light, in the following terms:—“The extremely
‘beautiful effect of large masses of architecture,
‘by moon-light, may be considered as a kind of
‘optical deception, and nearly the same as that
‘produced by statuary when strongly illuminated.
‘Thus seen, the towers and pinnacles acquire a
‘degree of lightness, so superior to that which is
‘shown under the meridian sun, that they no
‘longer appear of human construction.”

*“When the cold light’s uncertain shower
Streams on the lofty central tower;
When buttress and buttress, alternately,
Seem framed of ebony and ivory.”*

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A TABLE,

Pointing out at one view the periods in which the different parts of the Cathedral were built, and by whom. A. D.

SOUTH END of the Cross Aisle or Transept, begun by Archbishop Grey—Temp. Hen. III. } 1227

NORTH END of the Cross Aisle or Transept, completed by John le Romaine, Treasurer of the Church—Temp. Hen. III. } 1260

THE NAVE, begun by Archbishop le Romaine—Temp. Edw. I. } 1291

THE NAVE, finished with its Western Towers, by Archbishop William de Melton—Temp. Edw. III. } 1330

THE CHORCH—begun by Archbishop Thoresby—Temp. Edw. III. } 1361

The entire finishing of this part of the edifice is uncertain, probably about 1406—Temp. Hen. IV.

THE CENTRAL STEEPLE, or Lantern Tower, as it is commonly called, begun by Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham—Temp. Edw. III. } 1370

The entire finishing did not take place till the reign of Henry V. about 1412.

THE CHAPTER HOUSE—No records remain to certify the exact period, or by whom it was built; though generally believed coëval with the West End or Nave, about the reign of Edw. I. } 1291

Total number of years in erecting the whole edifice, about 150.

Since the first commencement of the building to the year 1830, 603 years.



COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL DIMENSIONS OF SELECT CATHEDRALS.

	York. Feet.	Lincoln.	Canterbury.	Durham.	Gloucester.	West- minster.	Salisbury.	Ely.	Win- chester.	St. Paul's.
Length from E. to W.	524½	498	514	420	420	489	452	517	554	500
— from West } Door to the Choir }	261	252	214	240	174	130	246	—	247	306
— of the Choir...	157½	158	150	117	130	152	140	101	138	105
— of the Cross } Aisles from N. to S. }	222	227	{ W. 124 } { E. 154 }	176	144	189	210	178	208	248
Breadth of the Body and Side Aisles...	109	83	74	80	84	96	76	73	86	107
Height of the Vault- ing of the Nave. . }	99	83	80	70	67	101	84	—	78	88
— of the two } Western Towers }	196	270	{ S. W. 130 } { N. W. 100 }	143	—	—	—	270	133	221
— of the Lan- tern Tower	213	288	235	212	216	—	400*	113	133	356†

* Of which the Steeple is 190.—The highest in England.

† Of the Dome to the Top of the Cross.

Royal School of the Cathedral Church.

The old "*Residence*," nearly opposite the east end of the Church, is now occupied by the Rev. Stephen Creyke, Head Master of the "**ROYAL SCHOOL OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. PETER.**" This School is situated behind Mr. Creyke's House, and was first opened in that situation, October 1, 1828, having been recently removed from the old site in St. Andrewgate. The Rules and Regulations, by which a certain number of Boys are admitted on the Foundation, may be had on applying to any of the Masters. The Greek and Latin Classics; Writing and Arithmetic; Geography; Mathematics, (that is to say, Euclid, Trigonometry, and Algebra, as far as Quadratick Equations, and problems derived from these,) are to be taught in the regular Course of Education.—Religious Instruction is likewise to be given daily; and Examination on Religious Subjects, will form a part in two Annual Competitions, going as far in the second, as Paley's Evidences, and Butler's Analogy.—It may be necessary to state, that by a grant from Philip and Mary, in 1557, certain lands belonging to the ancient "*Hospital of St. Mary, in Bootham*," were devoted (under the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of York) to the support of a *Free Grammar School*, which they accordingly established in the Old Church of St. Andrew, near Aldwark.



BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE

First Yorkshire Musical Festival,

For the BENEFIT of the

YORK COUNTY HOSPITAL, AND THE INFIRMARIES OF
LEEDS, HULL, AND SHEFFIELD,

' Held in the CATHEDRAL, by Permission and under the
Sanction of the Venerable the Dean and Chapter,

On TUESDAY, September 23d, 1823, and the three following Days.

The List of PATRONS contained the Names of One Hundred and
Ten Noblemen and Gentlemen, at the head of which was
His Grace the Lord ARCHBISHOP of YORK.

THE whole of the spacious Nave, and the Side Aisles, were appropriated for this purpose;—the floor boarded over, and the passages to the seats covered with tow-matting. An immense Gallery was also constructed at the West End, projecting 83 feet Eastward to the third Pillar of the Nave, and the seats covered with crimson cloth: the front seat of this Gallery was elevated four feet and a half above the pavement, and the back seat was on a level with the base of the Window, at the height of twenty-eight feet; the whole accessible by two widely - extended staircases. The Orchestra was erected underneath the Great

Tower, and the whole of the preparations, &c. throughout the Cathedral, were completed in great splendour and magnificence; and strictly *in keeping*, to use an artist's phrase, with the Gothic style of architecture of the building.

The Performances consisted of Selections of SACRED MUSIC, from *Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Graun, Croft, Pergolesi, Marcello, Leo*, and *Jomelli*.

Aggregate number of the Vocal Band, 285; of the Instrumental, 180;—total, 465. Conductor, Thomas Greateorex, Esq. There were present on the first day, 3850 persons—on the second, 4685—on the third, 4840—and on the fourth, 4145; making a grand total of nearly seventeen thousand Visitors at the four performances.

The amount of the receipts (including the Evening Performances, &c. in the Assembly-Rooms,) was £16,174. 16s. 8d.; out of which sum, after payment of all expences, £7200 profit remained at the disposal of the Committee, who distributed it in equal proportions of £1800 each to the four Charities. Chairman of the Committee of Management, J. L. Lamplugh Raper, Esq.

In the third Morning Performance, that highly-gifted singer, Madame Catalani, (then in the zenith of her fame) sung LUTHER'S CELEBRATED HYMN, accompanied on the TRUMPET by Mr. Harper. "This venerable and simple melody 'may, without any question, be singled out as

‘ that one piece in particular, which, above all
‘ others, will be most generally allowed to have
‘ produced the greatest impression during the
‘ whole of this extended Festival; nor was there
‘ any thing sung by Madame Catalani, to which
‘ the immense power of her voice, and the solemn
‘ majesty of her manner were more admirably
‘ adapted, or in which she more thoroughly suc-
‘ ceeded in awakening emotions of equal awe,
‘ pleasure, and surprise. The sound of the
‘ TRUMPET, proceeding from nearly the top of the
‘ Orchestra, appeared as if it descended from the
‘ open space of the Tower above; and the thrill of
‘ awe, not unmingled even with terror, which it
‘ produced, was such as we shall not attempt to
‘ describe:—In the long-drawn Aisles of York
‘ Minster, its effect was truly sublime; and the
‘ grandeur of the harmony, when reinforced by
‘ all the voices in chorus, inexpressibly powerful
‘ and affecting.”

LUTHER'S HYMN.

GREAT God! what do I see and hear?

The end of things created!

The Judge of all men doth appear

On clouds of glory seated.

The trumpet sounds! the graves restore

The dead which they contain'd before!

Prepare, my soul, to meet him!

The audience rose up spontaneously during its
Performance.

The conclusion of this distinguished *Festival* may justly be described in the words of Dr. Burney, when relating the last day's performance of the Commemoration in Westminster Abbey, 1784—
 “As a spectacle,” he says, “it was so magnificent
 ‘to the sight; and, as a musical performance, so
 ‘mellifluous and grateful to the ear, that it will be
 ‘difficult for the *mind’s eye* of those who were absent, to form an adequate idea of the show, or the
 ‘*mental ear* of the sound, from description. Every
 ‘one present must have found full employment for
 ‘the two senses which afford us the most refined
 ‘pleasure; as it is from the eye and the ear that
 ‘intellect is fed, and the mind furnished with its
 ‘best intelligence.”

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The SECOND GRAND FESTIVAL, for the Benefit of the same Charities, took place in the CATHEDRAL, on Tuesday, September 13, 1825, and the three following days—

PATRON—The KING’s Most Excellent Majesty.

PRESIDENT—His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of YORK.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT—The Rev.  
 W. H. DIXON, M. A. F. A. S.

The entire Band (Vocal and Instrumental) consisted of SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN PERFORMERS, being an addition of 150 to the Band of 1823.

The loud pealing thunder of the Chorusses, produced by their united exertions, was grand in the extreme, and almost overpowering; though the harshness of these tremendous crashes was somewhat softened into melody by the vastness of the vaulted roof through which they had to pass.

Additional galleries were erected in the side aisles, which were handsomely decorated in accordance with the other parts of the edifice. The orchestra was of ample extent, and tastefully ornamented. The front was decorated in a similar manner to that of the gallery, and the sides were lined with crimson, raised sufficiently high so as to prevent the sound from escaping into the transepts. An ingenious apparatus was also contrived by Mr. Ward, an eminent organ-builder of this city, by which the organ was played from the orchestra, at a distance of one hundred and twenty-five feet from the instrument! The total number of persons present at the four Performances were 20873; and the total receipts (including the evenings, &c. at the New Concert Room) £20,876. 10s.

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**THE THIRD FESTIVAL** took place on Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1828, and the three following days—

**PATRON—The KING.**

**PRESIDENT—The Lord ARCHBISHOP of YORK.**

**The Rev. W. H. DIXON, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE  
OF MANAGEMENT.**

The aggregate number of the Band was 618, being nearly the same as in 1825 ; and the number of persons present at the four performances, were 14525. The receipts, including the Evening Concerts, &c. £16769. 11s. 6d.

We cannot dismiss our record of these Performances, without expressing our admiration of the manner in which the *Band*, both Vocal and Instrumental, performed their task.—What was once remarked of the Band of the Philharmonic Concerts, may with truth, be said of this. “*There is nothing like it,*” said a Gentleman, after hearing one of Haydn’s Symphonies performed by the former, “*but the ocean.*”

“*Fast as it is, it answers as it flows,  
To every blast, and every breath that blows.*”—

And vast as the Orchestra was of which Mr. CRAMER was the Leader, it answered to the slightest vibration of his bow, and the individuals who composed it seemed as if they were all animated by one will only.\*

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\* The EVENING CONCERTS, at these Festivals, are noticed under the head of “*Assembly Rooms.*”

## The Abbey of St. Mary,

*On the Manor Shore, now in possession and under the care  
of "The Yorkshire Philosophical Society."*

"Each ivied arch, and pillar lone,  
Pleads haughtily for glories gone."

BYRON.

In surveying these venerable remains, "one cannot help being reminded of that soothing quiet and seclusion which so gracefully marked the manners of our pious ancestors in former days." They were formerly part of a noble monastery,\* pleasantly situated without the walls on the North of the City, having a gentle declivity from the

\* The Abbot here was mitred, and had a seat in Parliament; and his retinue was nearly equal to that of the Archbishop; and when the Barons of Yorkshire were summoned to the wars, he sent a man to bear the Standard of St. Mary, in the King's army. The Fraternity were styled "*The Black Monks of the Order of St. Benedict.*"



western front to the river Ouse; now called the Manor Shore. In the general conflagration which happened at York in the reign of King Stephen, this fabric, begun by William Rufus in 1088, was destroyed; but the rebuilding of it was undertaken in 1270, by Simon de Warwick, then Abbot. What at present remains is part of that grand structure, and though inconsiderable with respect to what it was, yet sufficiently shews it to have been one of the most elegant edifices in this country. Nearly all traces of the pillars and aisles are lost, except a part of the north wall, in which are eight pointed windows, and a small portion of the east end, and the gate-way of the west front. The foundations have been partially traced, and were with difficulty ascertained to be 371 feet in length, and 60 feet in breadth. At the dissolution by Henry VIII. that Prince ordered a palace to be built out of its ruins, called the King's Manor, which was converted by James I. into a regal palace for his own residence. The Abbey was in 1266 strongly fortified; some part of the walls and towers, built by the Monks, are yet remaining, and may be traced from Bootham Bar, along Marygate to the river Ouse.

During the excavations of the "YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY," on the Shore, for laying the foundation of their Museum, in 1828, numerous interesting relics of the olden time were discovered, several of them of the most elegant.

design and beautiful workmanship. These were carefully preserved, and collected together, for the purpose of being arranged in the Museum, and in the Pleasure Grounds of the Society's Botanic Garden.\* The base and connected cylinders of the large clustered columns, which formed the north-eastern support of the arches from whence the central tower has risen, were discovered in July, 1829. They reclined obliquely towards the east, near Dr. Camidge's orchard, but have since been restored to their proper upright position. At the same time a fragment of the gravestone of Robert de Harpham, the sixth Abbot, was found, of whom nothing more is recorded than that he died in 1189. If what is related of *Robert o'Wood*, or *Robin Hood*, in ancient ballads, be allowed to possess any historical truth, it was about this period that the Abbot and Monastery of St. Mary were particularly annoyed (from some unknown cause) by that celebrated freebooter and outlaw.†

At a short distance from the Abbey, may be seen the remains of a Roman MULTANGULAR TOWER and WALL; a minute and accurate de-

\* The London Society of Antiquaries have published some account of these Discoveries, accompanied with Plates, in folio, by Mr. Frederick Nash—the Letter-Press Descriptions, by the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, of York. We understand that another work, on this interesting subject, is now in the press, and will be published in quarto size, with numerous Plates, &c. &c., by Eustachius Strickland, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

† v. Life of Robin Hood, 12mo.

scription of which was furnished to the Royal Society several years ago by Dr. Lister, and is copied by *Drake*, in his "*Eboracum*," with some of his own additional observations.

The entrances into the Manor House exhibit some interesting specimens of architecture: over one of them are placed the arms of the unfortunate Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, (beheaded in the reign of Charles the First) which was made an article of impeachment against him by the Puritans "that he had the arrogance to put up his own arms in one of the King's Palaces." This great man frequently resided at the Manor House, as Lord President of the North, and was the King's best friend.

### Clifford's Tower, or Keep.

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"how reverend grey  
In hoary age, its walls!  
With tufted moss and ivy rudely hung."

This venerable relique of Norman architecture, is situated near the Castle, (on a high *artificial mound*, generally thought to be of Saxon or Roman labour) and consists of four segments of circles joined together. It was built by William the Conqueror about the year 1068. The whole property, including the Garden and Pleasure Grounds around, has lately been purchased by the Magistrates of the County, in consequence of the pro-

jected improvements at the Castle, for £8,800. The Tower itself was valued at £300 only!

This Fortress was built by the Conqueror as a *Keep* to the ancient Castle, and derives its name from one of the Clifford family who was made first governor of it. It was formerly defended by a deep moat, (supplied with water from the River Foss) a draw-bridge, and palisadoes. At the entrance into the Keep is a square Tower, the walls 10 feet thick. Near to it is a draw-well of excellent water, 50 or 60 feet deep. In the time of Charles I. the City was ordered to be fortified, when the governor, Henry Earl of Cumberland, caused the Tower to be repaired, and the Royal Arms and those of the Cliffords' placed over the entrance. On the top was erected a platform, on which the cannon were mounted and a garrison appointed to defend it. After the siege of York by the parliamentary forces, the City was all dismantled of its garrison, except this Tower, and the government of it given to the Lord Mayor and his successors till the year 1683, when Sir John Reresby was made Governor by Charles II. In 1684, on the festival of St. George, the magazine took fire and blew up, reducing the interior of the Tower to ruins. It has since been greatly injured by the corroding hand of time—

——“ *whose gradual touch  
Has moulder'd into beauty many a Tower,  
Which, when it frown'd with all its battlements,  
Was only terrible*” ——



## Vetus Ballium,

OR OLD BAILE.

Leland and Camden are both of opinion that this very ancient mound has formerly been the platform of a castle. It is situated on the south-east corner of the City, within the walls, distinguished by a small plantation of trees on the top, and commanding a fine prospect of the *New Walk, the River Ouse, &c. &c.* In the earliest deeds and records it is called *Vetus Ballium*, or *Old Baile*, signifying a prison or place of security. This large mound, evidently constructed with immense labour, exactly corresponds with that on which Clifford's Tower stands, and is supposed to have the same origin.

## The City Walls.

Much has been said in the public prints, regarding the intended restoration of these Walls, but nothing effective has hitherto been determined on. They are now crumbling fast to decay, yet are still "*elegant in their ruins, dignified in their disgrace*"—still retaining sufficient vestiges of their former strength and vigour, still reminding the beholder of "*the heroes of other times!*" A *Committee of Inquiry* from the *York Foot-Path Association*, has, however, been formed, (July, 1829) and a

Memorial presented to the Corporation, which, we trust, will be brought to a successful issue, as, amongst other distinguished individuals, whose names appear at the head of it, we observe the signatures of His Grace the Archbishop; the venerable and benevolent the Earl Fitzwilliam; Lords Grantham and Milton; the Dean; P. Beilby Thompson, &c. &c. In what year these ancient Walls were erected is not easy to determine. Edward I. however, is generally believed to have built them upon the old Roman foundations, adding a number of strong towers, about the year 1280. In the time of Henry VIII. they were in a state of complete defence. LELAND, in his Itinerary of that period, gives the following accurate and curious description, which is introduced here merely to assist the Visitor in a comparison respecting their former and present state:—

“ The City of York is divided by the river Ouse; but that  
‘ part which is on the east side is twice as large as that on  
‘ the west. The great tower at Lendal had a chain of iron, to  
‘ cast over the river; then another tower, and so to Bootham  
‘ Bar; from thence to Monk Bar, ten towers; and Layer-  
‘ thorpe Postern, four towers; for some distance the deep waters  
‘ of Foss defended this part of the City without the Walls; and  
‘ from thence to Walmgate Bar, three towers; then Fishergate  
‘ Bar, walled up in the time of Henry VII. and three towers,  
‘ the last a postern, from which by a bridge over the Foss to  
‘ the Castle, and the ruins of five towers, were all that remained  
‘ of it. On the west side of the river was first a tower, from  
‘ which the wall passed over the dungeon to the Castle on Old  
‘ Baile, with nine towers to Micklegate Bar, and between it

‘ and North-street Postern, ten towers ; the postern was opposite to the tower at Lendal, to draw the chain over the river between them.’\*

During the last siege of the City by the Parliamentary Generals, in 1644, the Walls were so much shattered as to require three years to repair them : since that time they have been gradually neglected, and are become in many places nearly impassable. From the north side, opposite the Manor Shore, there is a fine prospect of the Cathedral, the ruins of St. Mary’s Abbey, and that splendid modern structure (lately built in the pure Grecian style of architecture) “ The Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.” These, together with Severus’s Hills, the windings of the river, and the Hambleton Hills in the distance, form a pleasing variety of view from this station.

The Walls round this City, and those of Chester, are the only specimens of this kind of ancient fortification now existing in the kingdom. It is painful to draw a comparison between them ; but we cannot help observing, that the walls of the latter City are kept in excellent repair, and afford a most delightful promenade to the inhabitants. This is effected by what are styled “ Murage Duties,” *i. e.* a duty of 2d. on every 100 yards of Irish linen brought into the port of Chester.

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\* This Tower is now used for the powerful and ingenious steam machinery of the York water-works, for conveying water by pipes through the streets of the City : first commenced in 1682. Adjoining these are Public Baths, hot, tepid, and cold.

## The Entrance Bars to the City.

**MICKLEGATE BAR.**—This entrance from the London road on the South-west is particularly distinguished by the antiquity of some parts of its structure, and superior dignity of the whole. Drake expresses his surprise that former antiquaries had not taken notice of the chief arch by the portcullis, which he, from its being built of mill-stone grit, and a true segment of a circle, always considered as Roman: in this opinion he was confirmed by Lord Burlington, who likewise assured him it was of the Tuscan order. The arch is a triplet, and supports a massy pile of Gothic turrets, embattled and ornamented with small statues, generally supposed to have been built upon it about the time of Edward III. On the front are the Royal arms, with the fleur de lys, surmounted by a helmet, on which is placed a lion; on each side are two small shields emblazoned with the City Arms; also the arms of Sir John Lister Kaye, who was Lord Mayor in the year 1787. When Richard Duke of York was slain at the battle of Wakefield, A. D. 1460, his head, which had aspired to a golden diadem, was put on the top of this bar, placed on a long pole, and crowned with paper in derision. To this, Shakespeare alludes in his play of Henry VI. where Queen Margaret exclaims, "*Off with his head, and set it on York Gates;—so York may overlook the town of York.*"

The head of his second son, the young Earl of Rutland, only 17 years old, together with those of the Earl of Salisbury, Sir Richard Limbric, Ralph Stanley, &c. were fixed on the Bar at the same time. In the year 1827, this ancient Bar underwent a complete renovation, with the exception of the Barbican, which was wholly removed. The top is covered with lead, and commands a most interesting prospect of the surrounding country.

**BOOTHAM BAR.**—This Bar is the entrance to the City from the Edinburgh road, on the North-west. On the front are two shields with the City Arms; and above them is a shield within the Garter, but much defaced. This structure is supposed to be of very early date, being almost wholly built of grit or Roman materials, though no part of it is of Roman workmanship. A crowned statue of one of our ancient Kings, decorates the front niche facing the City.

**MONK BAR** is on the North-east, leading to Scarborough. It is said to be the most curious and perfect specimen of this peculiar style of architecture in the kingdom, and every succeeding age will probably enhance its worth and curiosity. On the front are the Royal Arms, &c. and the battlements are ornamented with small statues, apparently in the attitude of hurling stones.

**WALMGATE BAR.**—This is the chief entrance from the Hull road, on the South-east. On the front the Visitor will observe the Royal Arms

again as used by Henry V. and also the City Arms. Its appearance accords in point of antiquity to that of Bootham and Monk, all of them probably erected about the reign of Edward III.\*

The whole of these Bars (except Micklegate) are distinguished with the port-cullis to each yet remaining, and the ornaments on the turrets, &c. bear evident marks of the fury of the siege during the civil wars in the reign of Charles the First.

### **Roman Vault, Stone Coffins, and Cressellated Pavement.**

In August, 1807, as some workmen were digging for the foundation of a house near the Mount, without Micklegate Bar, they broke into a **ROMAN VAULT** about four feet from the surface. It was built of stone and arched over with Roman bricks, with a small door of entrance at the north end;

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\* Passing from Walmgate Bar, along the outside of the Walls, towards the Castle, is an ancient gateway, called *Fishergate Bar*. This Bar had been blocked up ever since Henry the Seventh's time, but in consequence of the recent formation of a **NEW and EXTENSIVE CATTLE-MARKET** in the neighbourhood, to which Fishergate Bar afforded a convenient approach from the old Markets in Walmgate, it was again re-opened in October, 1827. The Arch is a very handsome one, and the whole Bar has been completely repaired. The "City Arms" New Inn adjoining, was erected for the accommodation of persons who attend the Fortnight Cattle Fairs, &c. and is a handsome and spacious building, fitted up in a style of great neatness and convenience.

the length of the Vault was 8 feet, the height 6 feet, and breadth 5 feet. The interior contained a coffin of coarse rag-stone grit, about 7 feet long, covered over with a flag of blue stone, and containing a small human skeleton entire, with the teeth complete, supposed to be the remains of a Roman female, of high rank, and to have been deposited there from 1400 to 1700 years.\* Near the skull lay a small glass phial or lachrymatory, with fragments of another phial, the inside of which appeared to have been silvered. At a short distance from the Vault was found an urn of a red colour, in which were placed the ashes and bones, partly burnt, of a human body. These curious relics may be viewed, on applying to Mr. Jakell, the owner of the house on the Mount, wherein they were discovered.

In March, 1818, two ancient **STONE COFFINS** (probably Roman) were dug out of a large tumulus, in a field without Bootham Bar, near Clifton, the property of David Russell, Esq. who subsequently presented them to the Cathedral. They are each made out of a single block of thick grit-stone, of uncommon large size, measuring 7 feet 4 inches in length, 2 feet 8 in breadth, and 1 foot 10 deep; and are fitted with arched lids in the

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\* According to HUME, the Romans were in possession of this country 400 years, and they entirely left it about A. D. 450, which, to 1830, is thirteen hundred and eighty years ago.

form of a pent-house, sloping on each side. A skeleton was found in one of the coffins, with the teeth, &c. in a perfect state. In Drake's Antiquities, Bootham Bar is mentioned as being the gate which led to some grand depository of the Romans for their dead, near Clifton Village.



A ROMAN TESSELLATED PAVEMENT, the first of the kind ever found at York, was also discovered, in March, 1814, adjoining the rampart within Micklegate Bar ; supposed to have been the ground-work of a General's tent. Unfortunately only a part of the pavement could be preserved, and this has been enclosed and may be seen on applying to the Owner of the Premises at the Public-House near the Bar. History relates that it was customary with the Romans, when on a march, to be accompanied with a man who was stiled *Tesserarius*, or Chequerman, from carrying a sack with *Tessera*, or chequered dies of coloured stones, with which he paved or inlaid the platform where the Commander-in-Chief thought proper to pitch his tent.—v. *Archæologia*.



### New Ouse Bridge.\*

The Foundation Stone of the present noble Bridge was laid by the Lord Mayor, on the 10th of December, 1810, and the different current coins of King George III. deposited in a cavity therein, together with a medal struck in commemoration of his Majesty having on that day entered into the 51st year of his reign. The Bridge was built by contract with Messrs. Craven & Co.—*Peter Atkinson, Architect.*

The Bridge consists of three elliptical arches, with a battlement on each side, of a plain parapet wall breast high; the span of the centre arch is 75 feet, and the rise 22 feet 6 inches; the span of each side arch, 65 feet, and the rise 20 feet. Soffit of the arches, 43 feet, and the total width of the Bridge, within the battlements, 40 feet. The flagged footways are each 5 feet 6 inches broad, leaving a carriage-way of 29 feet. At each

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\* The *old Bridge* was part of it of very ancient date; generally thought to have been erected in the time of Archbishop Walter Grey, about 1235. It consisted of five pointed arches. The centre one formerly ranked as the largest in Europe, excepting the Rialto at Venice. The span of it was 81 feet, and 26 feet 3 inches in height. Owing to the precarious state of this Bridge, it was deemed necessary to apply to Parliament for leave to take it down and erect a new one, and that fine specimen of the early Norman style, St. William's Chapel, which stood on the west side, became the first sacrifice to this imperious call of necessity. The work of destruction continued till the year 1819, when the whole Bridge was entirely demolished.

end of the Bridge, on the south-east side, a handsome series of steps lead down to the Staiths or Wharfs, for loading or unloading of goods, &c.\*

The whole Bridge was completely finished, and the last stone laid by the Lord Mayor, on the 19th of August, 1820. This took place by a singular coincidence, during the second mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Peacock, who had also laid the foundation stone. Taken in all its parts, it may certainly be considered as a work of great beauty and magnitude. The expense of building, and other improvements connected with it, are said to have cost about £80,000; for the payment of which, a Toll was levied on the public by Act of Parliament. Few events have occurred in our civic history, more deserving of being recorded than the Grand Procession which took place over the Bridge on the REMOVAL OF THIS OPPRESSIVE TOLL, ON THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1829, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, (the Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo.) The procession was hailed with loud huzzas from a numerous concourse of spec-

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\* The source of the Ouse is believed to arise in the farthest part of Richmondsaire, amongst the Cotterine Hills, under the name of the *Ure*, and flowing from thence to the Village of Ouseburn, a few miles distant from York, *changes its name to Ouse*, on which account many think Ouseburn to be the place of its origin. From hence it is augmented by the river Nidd, and passing direct through York, receives several other tributary streams, pursuing the "noiseless tenor of its way," through Selby, &c. until it empties itself into the Humber.

tators. It is worthy of remark, that the first vehicle which actually passed the place where the toll had been taken, was a load of African teak wood for the restoration of the roof of the Cathedral Choir.

### Foss Bridge.

The old Bridge over the river Foss,\* leading into Walmgate, was built in the reign of Henry IV. about 1406, but owing to the ruinous condition and the diminutive size of the arches,† was of late years removed, and a more spacious edifice erected in its place. It consists of one elliptical arch of 35 feet, and the entire width 38 feet, leaving a clear space within the battlement of 35 feet. The battlement itself forms an open balustrade, far more pleasing to the eye than the massy heaviness of the parapet upon Ouse Bridge. The Foundation Stone was laid by the Right Hon. Lawrence Dundas, Lord Mayor, on the 4th of June, 1811:—  
*Peter Atkinson, Architect.*

There are four other Bridges at York; viz.

\* The Foss takes its rise about 6 or 7 miles from York, near Sheriff Hutton, in the ancient Forest of Galtres. Mr. Drake, the author of "*Eboracum*," supposes the course which it pursues from thence into the Suburbs of the City, to have been made by the Romans, to drain the great forest, and serve as a bay or harbour for their vessels.

† Camden relates, that in his time (1620) the old Bridge was so crowded with houses, that he knew not when he was on it. On the North side was the *Chapel of St. Agnes*, licensed for the celebration of Divine Service in 1424.

Monk Bridge, Layerthorpe New Bridge,\* Castle Mills Bridge, and the Bridge upon the New Walk.†

## Churches.

The following list, with their situation, and names of the present Incumbents, may be found useful:—

- All Saints, or Allhallows, in the Pavement—*Rev. W. Flower.*  
 All Saints, in Northstreet—*Rev. W. L. Pickard.*  
 Christ Church, King's Square—*Rev. R. Inman.*  
 St. Cuthbert, Peaseholme Green—*Rev. T. H. Yorke.*  
 St. Crux, in the Shambles—*Rev. J. Overton.*  
 St. Denys, Walmgate—*Rev. J. Sarjeantson.*  
 St. Helen, St. Helen's Square—*Rev. J. Acaster.*  
 St. John, in Micklegate—*Rev. James Richardson.*  
 St. Lawrence, out of Walmgate Bar—*Rev. W. Layng.*  
 St. Martin-le-Grand, Coney-street—*Rev. H. A. Beckwith.*  
 St. Michael-le-Belfrey, High Petergate—*Rev. W. Richardson.*  
 St. Michael, Spurriergate—*Rev. R. Sutton.*  
 St. Mary, Castlegate—*Rev. J. Grayson.*  
 St. Mary, Bishophill the Elder—*Rev. J. Graham.*  
 St. Mary, Bishophill the Younger—*Rev. Wm. Bulmer.*  
 St. Martin-cum-Gregory, Micklegate—*Rev. M. J. Wynyard.*  
 St. Maurice, out of Monk Bar—*Rev. J. Dallin.*  
 St. Margaret, Walmgate—*Rev. J. Overton.*  
 St. Olave, Marygate—*Rev. R. Worsley.*  
 St. Saviour, St. Saviourgate—*Rev. J. Graham.*  
 St. Sampson, near Sampson's Square—*Rev. W. Bulmer.*  
 Trinity, Goodramgate—*Rev. J. Dallin.*  
 Trinity, Micklegate—*Rev. J. B. Graham.*

\* Built by contract for £1316, in July, 1829, by Messrs. Craven. This Bridge consists of one arch of 35 feet span, and the width of the road over the Bridge 25 feet, being 16 feet wider than the old one.

† This Bridge is of wood, and appertains to the Proprietors of the Foss Navigation. It is now in a ruinous and most disgraceful condition.

Of forty-five Parish Churches formerly existing in York, there are at present only twenty-three remaining, as above enumerated, viz. 20 within the walls, and 3 in the suburbs, many of them adorned with lofty steeples, stained glass windows, &c. worthy of attention. On Sundays none of these have service twice a-day, except St. Mary's, Bishophill the Elder; some being called Forenoon, and others Afternoon Churches.

The Saxon Porch at St. MARGARET's merits particular notice. Drake says it was brought from the Church of St. Nicholas without Walmgate Bar, which was quite ruined at the siege of York, 1644. Indeed the appearance of the rest of the Church sufficiently denotes the much greater antiquity of its porch. The arch is circular, with representations of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and of the twelve months alternately; together with hieroglyphics, masques, &c. and displays a fine specimen of that device which became common just before the Saxon style was abolished, viz. a carving round the heads of arches, like trellis placed in broad lozenges, and considerably projecting.

St. DENYS is also a very ancient structure. The principal porch or entrance ornamented with figures, zigzag mouldings, &c. and in a better state of preservation than St. Margaret's.

The entrance to St. LAWRENCE displays a specimen of Saxon moulding, lately restored to public view, having for a great number of years been

concealed by the cumbrous projection of an unsightly porch. In the east window of this church is a large armorial bearing of the Hesket Family, painted by Giles, with the motto, *C'est la seul vertu qui donne la Noblesse*. The ancient Baptismal Font is curious and worthy of notice.

The Rectory of St. MICHAEL-LE-BELFREY (so called from standing near the *turris campanifera*, or Belfrey of the Cathedral, to distinguish it from St. Michael, Spurriergate) is appendant to the revenues of the Dean and Chapter, and was originally built about the year 1194; for we find that it was confirmed by Pope Celestine III., in that year, to the Dean and Chapter. In the centre of the West-end is placed a fine organ, of large size and powerful tone, and on each side of it are spacious lofts. Behind these are seats for the boys and girls, from the blue-coat and grey-coat charity schools, who attend divine service here every Sunday.\* And in addition to the Sunday service, there are prayers and a sermon every Wednesday evening at seven o'clock. It may be interesting to observe, that St. Michael-le-Belfrey was the first Church in the City in which an Organ was erected, and was also formerly adorned with banners and achievements of

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\* These children attend also on Good-Friday annually, on which day a sermon is preached for their benefit, and donations collected, whilst the children are raising their grateful voices in a Hymn purposely composed for the occasion. The scene is strongly impressive, and seldom fails to draw a numerous congregation.

arms belonging to several distinguished families, whose ancestors have been buried here.

On the north side of the Altar, is placed a very handsome Monument, with a suitable inscription, to the memory of the late venerable and highly-respected William Richardson, nearly fifty years Minister of the Parish, who died May 17, 1821, aged 76 years. Since the destruction of the Choir of York Minster, the Cathedral Service has been performed daily in this Church, where it is intended to be continued, until the Choir is again restored.

In the Church of St. HELEN's may be seen a large Saxon Font, in which it is supposed that adults were formerly baptized.

SAINT MICHAEL's Church, in Spurriergate, presents a handsome specimen of the Gothic, surmounted with an embattled parapet, &c. having in the year 1821, undergone a complete repair. The interior is fitted up in a style of propriety, neatness, and comfort, highly worthy of commendation. It has lately been enriched with a sweet and full-toned Organ, built by Mr. Ward, of York.

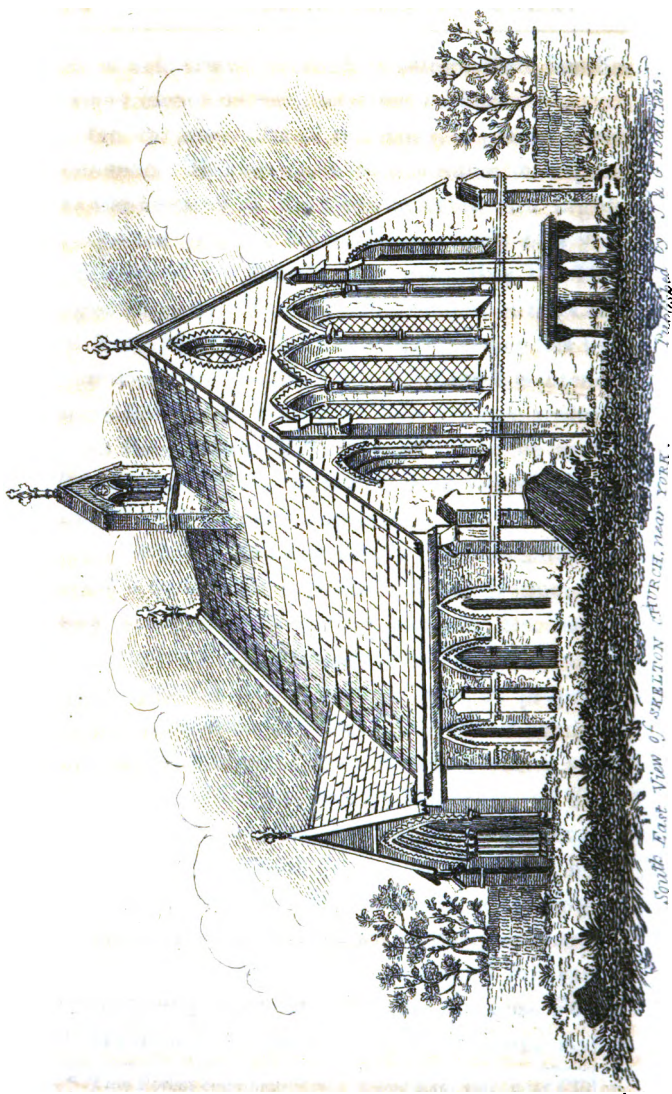
The Church of ALL SAINTS, in the Pavement, (seated on the highest ground in the City) has a beautiful Gothic steeple, in which, according to tradition, a large lamp was formerly suspended, and lighted up in the night, as a mark for travellers in their passage over the once immense Forest of Galtres.\* St. MARY's, in Castlegate, styled

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\* This Forest commenced out of Bootham Bar, near Clifton, and extended as far as Craike Castle, beyond Easingwold.







Published by J. & T. 1845.

South East View of SKELTON CHURCH, near YORK.

in the old Records, "*Ecclesia Sancte Marie ad Portam Castri*," is remarked for the elegant symmetry of its lofty spire, which is 90 feet 6 inches in height to the top of the vane; the diameter of the bottom of the spire, outside, is 18 feet, and of the top stone, 1 foot 3 inches. There are only two apertures in the whole height.

St. OLAVE, in Marygate, is ornamented with curious grotesque figures, and was chiefly built out of the ruins of the Abbey of St. Mary adjoining. During the last siege of the City, the roof of this Church was used as a platform for cannon, &c.

The Cloisters of St. Leonard's and St. Peter's Hospitals are esteemed the most perfect specimens of early Norman architecture of any yet remaining in the City. They were founded about the years 1086, or 1100, by William the Conqueror, and William Rufus, his son; and are situated in the Mint-Yard, near to Etridge's Royal Hotel. Both of them are now occupied as wine and porter vaults. There is an old statue of St. Leonard, in the first cloister, recumbent in a chair, with drapery over the shoulders, and the head with tonsure as a Monk. The pillars in this cloister are long octagons with small abacus or capital; those in St. Peter's are short and round, with the large abacus.\*

\* "**LITTLE ST. PETER'S.**"—The admirer of early English Architecture will be highly gratified with viewing the Church of **LITTLE ST. PETER**, at Skelton, a pleasant village near York, on the great north road; and as it is partly

## Dork Castle and County Hall.

These grand buildings are situated near the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss, and are entered through a newly-erected stupendous Gothic Wall and Gateway, in *Tower Street*. The area within the Castle Walls is 1100 yards in circumference, and capable of containing upwards

in the jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of York, it may not be thought intrusive to give a short description of it here, although situated four miles from the City. It was probably built in the time of Archbishop Walter Grey, founder of the south transept of the cross aisle in York Cathedral, about 1227; indeed the south entrance porch has an evident miniature resemblance to that of the Cathedral, being of the same kind of materials and workmanship, and displaying, with other parts of the Church, a profusion of DOG TOOTH and NAIL HEAD moulding. These particulars correspond with the oral tradition in the village, that the church was built with the stones that remained after the finishing of the south transept at York, and by the same workmen; from which circumstance, it is commonly called *Little St. Peter's*, although said to have been originally dedicated to "*All Saints*." The Porch is raised on several slender columns, with flowery capitals, from which spring the different mouldings, forming a beautiful pointed arch. On the top of its triangular pediment is placed a small cross finial. The east end of the Church has a very neat appearance; it contains five narrow windows, of sharp pointed or lancet shape, with indented mouldings, and slender shafts on each side: over these, in the centre, is a kind of oval window, formed from two arches intersecting each other, and moulded in the same manner. Internally it consists of a small nave, and two side aisles, supported with strong pillars, and the pointed arches and windows are moulded in the same manner as the outside.

of 30,000 persons. The old Castle, founded by William the Conqueror, which after it was dismantled of its garrison, became a County Prison for felons and debtors, being by age rendered quite ruinous, was wholly taken down, and the present structure erected in 1701. In the right wing is a prison for the debtors. It is ascended to by a large double series of steps, and contains 22 rooms, 16 feet square and near 12 high, with apartments also for the use of the Governor, Mr. Shepherd.\* In the left wing is a chapel, used for divine service. The felons' court-yard and cells are placed between these wings.

THE COUNTY HALL stands on the west side of the area, and was erected in 1777, of the Ionic order, 150 feet in length and 45 feet in breadth. The entrance is by a portico of six noble columns, 30 feet in height, over which are placed the Royal Arms, a statue of Justice, &c. In the south end is the Court for trial of prisoners, commonly called the Crown End, and opposite to it is the Court of Nisi Prius. Each of these is 30 feet diameter, covered with a dome 40 feet in height, elegantly ornamented, and supported by 12 Corinthian columns. In the room appropriated to the Grand Jury is a MS. list of the names of all the High Sheriffs for the County, in succession from William the Conqueror to the present time.

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\* The situation of Governor is considered of great trust and responsibility, and has a salary of £800 a year attached to it.

Nearly behind this room, the Platform or Place of Execution is situated.

The opposite building on the East was erected in 1780. It contains apartments for the Clerk of Assize, County Records, an Indictment Office, Hospital Rooms, Cells for the women felons, &c. The whole extends in length 150 feet, its front adorned with an elegant colonnade, similar to that of the County Hall.

Extensive improvements and additions to the present Gaol for the classification and separation of prisoners, &c. are now in progress, (1830) a Committee of the County Magistrates having lately been appointed for erecting such new buildings as may be requisite. The new Gothic wall, and ponderous Gate-House, present a most magnificent appearance, and are the general admiration of beholders. Over the Doorway, are the Royal Arms of King George IV. carved in imitation of those of the period of Edward IV. Above are Machiollations and Battlements. It is said to have cost £100,000.—*P. F. Robinson, Esq., F. S. A., Architect.*

### Mansion House.

The Mansion-House is an elegant building, erected in 1725, as a suitable residence for the Chief Magistrate of the City. The front has a rustic basement, which supports an Ionic order

with a pediment, wherein are displayed the City Arms.\* The interior is adorned with a valuable collection of rich plate, furniture, &c. which succeed to the possession and use of each Mayor for the time being. The State-Room, wherein the Lord Mayor entertains the Corporation, is 49 feet 6 inches in length, and 27 feet 9 inches in breadth, and is lighted in front by a double tier of windows. Above the folding doors at the entrance is a handsome music gallery, supported underneath by large fluted columns. The Royal Arms and those of the City are fancifully carved and ornamented over the fire-places. Several excellent portraits are placed in this room, among which appear the following:—His present Majesty *King George IV. when Prince of Wales*, painted by Hoppner, and most graciously presented to the Corporation by his Royal Highness, in 1811;† *William III.*;

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\* The City Arms were originally argent, with only a St. George's Cross, gules. The Five Lions were afterwards added by William the Conqueror, in honour of the five brave Magistrates who so valiantly defended the City against him in 1070, until obliged to surrender through famine.

† His present Majesty and the late Duke of York, resided here in August, 1789, during the whole of the race week; and the following illustrious Personages have also, at various periods, visited our ancient City, viz.—Prince William of Gloucester, in 1795, for nearly two months; the Duke of Clarence in September, 1806; Prince Leopold, in August, 1819; (the Persian Ambassador, *Abdul Hassan Khan*, also in the same year;) and the Duke of Sussex, in August, 1822. The Austrian Arch-

*George II. ; Marquis of Rockingham ; Lord Bingley ; Sir W. M. Milner, Bart. ; Sir John Kaye, Bart. ; the Duke of Richmond ; and Lord Dundas.* All these are elegantly framed, and about 9 feet high by 5 broad.

## GUILD HALL.

The GUILD-HALL is situated behind the Mansion-House, and is thought to be (in point of dimensions) one of the finest Gothic Halls in the kingdom. It was built in the year 1446. The inside is 96 feet in length, 43 feet in width, and to the centre of the roof 29 feet 6 inches. The roof is ornamented with several grotesque figures and heads, the Royal Arms as

dukes, John and Lewis, visited the City in 1815 ; the Grand Duke Nicholas, the present Emperor of Russia, in 1816 ; and his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Hero of Waterloo, in September, 1827. On this occasion, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presented to his Grace the Freedom of the City, in a gold box, of the value of 50 guineas, on the inside of the lid of which was inscribed :—

PRESENTED BY  
THE MAYOR AND COMMONALTY OF THE  
CITY OF YORK,  
TO THE MOST NOBLE  
Arthur, Duke of Wellington,  
WITH THE  
FREEDOM OF THE CITY,  
SEPT. 24, 1827.  
WILLIAM HUTCHINSON HEARON, Esq.  
LORD MAYOR.

used by King Henry V. and is supported by ten octagon pillars of solid oak, placed on stone bases. At the end of the Hall is the Sessions Court, held quarterly, with rooms adjoining for the Juries, &c. one of which is called the Inner Room; where the Lord Mayor attends to administer justice, on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*. In this room are deposited the musketry of the City, calculated to equip four companies of 70 men each. The Court of the Lord President of the North was formerly held in the Great Hall, the windows of which contain some fine specimens of painting on glass. One of these, representing Justice in a Triumphal Car, was a gift from the artist, Mr. Peckitt, to the Corporation, for which he was presented with the Freedom of the City. The window over the Lord Mayor's seat is adorned with the City Arms, Sword, Mace, and Cap of Maintenance; and on each side are the figures of Justice and Mercy; the former with the motto, "*Cuique suum*," and the latter, "*Miseris succurro*."

### **Government of the City.**

YORK is governed by a Lord Mayor, a Recorder, two City Counsel, twelve Aldermen, two Sheriffs, seventy-two Common-Councilmen, and six Chamberlains. Besides these, are a number of Citizens, who having passed the Office of Sheriff, become part of the Privy Council, and with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, compose the



Upper House. They are called the *Twenty-four*, though they may be more or less than that number.

THE LORD MAYOR is chosen annually from amongst such of the Aldermen as are deemed to be every way qualified to undertake the duty. The office ceases on the 3d of February. The Mayor of York assumes the title of *Lord* in all writings or speaking to him, the same as that of London; this honour was bestowed on him by Richard II. The Judge of Assize sits on his right-hand in the courts of justice, himself keeping the chair; neither does he drop the ensigns of his authority to any but the King himself, or the presumptive heir to the crown. In council he has a casting vote; and in a full senate, no law nor act can be made without his concurrence. On public occasions he is habited in a rich scarlet mantle, and a massy chain of gold hung over his shoulders.

The RECORDER is, by virtue of his office, a justice of the peace. When in Court, he sits at the Lord Mayor's right-hand as an assistant to him and the bench. Besides the Recorder, there are two other Counsel assigned the Lord Mayor, called the *City Council*, who are also justices of the peace. Six Chamberlains are appointed annually, each paying at his election £6. 13s. 4d. In 1489, one John Dodson, says Drake, refused to serve the office, and was fined £40. The ALDERMEN are generally chosen from that class of Citizens

who have served the office of Sheriff: the fine for exemption is usually three hundred guineas. The SHERIFFS are chosen annually on the 21st of September. The usual fine for exemption is one hundred guineas.

There are seventy-two COMMON-COUNCILMEN, who are chosen out of the four Wards, which take their names from the four gates of the City, viz. Bootham, Monk, Micklegate, and Walmgate. There are 18 in each Ward, whose senior presides in his own, but have a foreman or speaker for the whole.

A NEW CHARTER was lately most graciously confirmed to the Corporate Body, granting and insuring to them all the rights, privileges, immunities, profits, and franchises enjoyed by them under the old Charter. This newly-amended Charter was obtained under the sanction of the Law Officers of the Crown, and is dated at Westminster, August 15, 1829, and sealed with the Great Seal of England.

### **Assembly Rooms, &c.**

These extensive buildings were erected in Blakestreet, by subscription, in shares of £25 and £50 each, in 1730. They were designed by the celebrated Lord Burlington, and the foundation stone, a part of which may be seen in one of the cellars, bears a plate with a suitable inscription in Latin, to his memory. The Grand Assembly-

Room is an antique Egyptian Hall, 112 feet in length, 40 in breadth, and 40 in height. The lower part of this room is of the Corinthian order, and exhibits 44 large majestic columns, with rich capitals, on which the wall above is carried up, and has an elegant cornice ;—the upper part is decorated with festoons, in imitation of acorns and oak leaves, and has likewise a beautiful cornice, enriched with various ornaments. Between the pilasters in the upper, are the windows that light the whole.

Upon the right-hand of this large Assembly-Room, is another of smaller dimensions, viz. 66 feet in length, and 22 feet in breadth; the ceiling of which is adorned with beautiful antique fret-work. During the winter season there are usually four SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS held in this room, which commence in January, and are continued every second Friday; besides the Assize and Benefit Concerts, which are held in the larger Assembly-Room; the whole under the superintendence of Dr. Camidge and Mr. P. Knapton. There are also occasional Concerts when the opportunity offers of engaging eminent Vocal and Instrumental Performers from the Metropolis. On these occasions, and in the Public Weeks, particularly that of the Spring Assizes, the Rooms frequently display an assemblage of fashion and splendour rarely to be equalled in a Provincial Capital.

The "YORK WINTER ASSEMBLIES" were established in 1818-19: three Gentlemen are annually elected as Managers, and the Balls are on alternate Mondays, beginning in December. They are very numerously attended by the Gentry of York and the Neighbourhood, and have hitherto been kept up with great spirit. The Balls are held in the smaller Assembly-Room.

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During the FIRST MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in September, 1823, the Evening Concerts and Balls were held in the *Egyptian Hall*, and temporary Galleries erected, covered with crimson cloth, for the accommodation of the company. The dresses of the Ladies were many of them exceedingly superb, and the great display of diamonds and jewels rendered the appearance of the room altogether of a most brilliant and magnificent description. The Band was composed of about seventy select Performers, being as many as the Orchestra could conveniently accommodate. In these necessarily limited pages, it is only possible to notice the most striking features of the Performances, similar to the brief summary already given of those in the Cathedral, *see page 56*. Madame Catalani, the "*Empress of Italian Song*," as she has been justly and emphatically called, astonished and delighted the audience with her variations to Rode's celebrated Air "*Al dolce canto*." Her fine execution of this Air, which she is understood

to accomplish exactly as it is written for the violin, was indeed a stupendous effort, and drew forth the most rapturous applause. Madame Catalani also gave our grand national songs of "*God save the King*," and "*Rule Britannia*," with an articulation so distinct, a volume of voice so prodigious, and in a style so forcible and energetic, as absolutely to electrify her hearers ! The total number of persons present during the four evenings was *five thousand two hundred and sixty*.

During the *Second and Third Minster Festivals*, the *Evening Concerts and Balls* were held in

### **The New Concert Room.**

In detailing the particulars of this new building, it may be observed, that the musical taste of this country has made so rapid a progress during the last few years, that every thing connected with the science, is become matter of general interest, and perhaps in no place is it more cultivated than in this city.

The necessity of a new Concert Room was obvious from the well-known disappointment experienced by many persons attending the first Musical Festival, owing to the comparative smallness of the Assembly-Rooms. From this circumstance several were prevented from attending the Grand Concerts which took place during the evenings at that period, and consequently a great loss was sustained by those charities for whose be-

nefit the funds of that Festival were appropriated. The building adjoins the old Assembly-Rooms, and the internal dimensions are 92 feet by 60, and 45 feet high, exclusive of the curved end of the Orchestra, which is 8 feet deep. It is calculated to hold about 2000 persons, and the Orchestra is designed to contain 144 performers. An extensive Gallery is erected at the South end, opposite the Orchestra, 20 feet deep, with spacious staircases leading thereto. The centre of the room contains numerous moveable benches ; and there are also fixed seats against the side walls, the whole covered with crimson cloth. The very elegant and appropriate frieze round this room, is modelled after the antique, by *Rossi*, of the Royal Academy. The grand entrance is through the old *Assembly-Rooms*, by permission of the Proprietors of those Buildings. This communication was highly desirable, both for the accommodation of the public, and the magnificent effect produced from so spacious a suite of apartments. The great folding doors are in bronze and gold, 19 feet 6 inches high. There is a private entrance, near to Etridge's Hotel, for the Performers, &c. The total expences of purchasing the ground and erecting the buildings, were about £9000. The room is permanently vested in eight Trustees, and eight Directors, and is to be used only for the benefit of those Charities the Festivals were designed to assist. The Foundation Stone was laid,

July 28, 1824, by the Right Hon. Wm. Dunsley, Lord Mayor. *Messrs. Atkinson & Sharp, Architects.*

### **The Theatre Royal.**

Is situated at the upper end of Blake-street, and was first established in the year 1769. During the year 1822, it was almost entirely rebuilt, and fitted up in a very elegant style, and the interior (which in shape is semi-circular, and resembles Covent-Garden Theatre) handsomely lighted with gas. The fronts of the Dress Boxes are pannelled in pink draperies, defined in gold braiding, and in the centre is a superb antique silver Rose, the distinguishing badge of the "*House of York.*" The seats are covered with crimson cloth. The galleries are also pannelled in pink, with the antique silver Rose, and the Lotus, in burnished gold, alternately. The scenery, dresses, &c. are various and superb; and the Company complete in every department of the Drama. There are two tiers of side and front boxes, with several doors of entrance, and convenient lobbies; a large commodious pit; one front gallery, and two side galleries. Several judicious alterations of considerable magnitude have lately taken place outwardly; in particular a very spacious entrance to the boxes and pit, the former of which are approached by two flights of steps, (fire-proof) 15 to 18 feet wide; and adjoining the lower boxes, on the left, is a large saloon.

The Spring Season commences with the first week in March, and closes with the first week in May. The Company also perform during the Assize and Race Weeks. The House is calculated, at the ordinary prices of Boxes, 4s.—Pit, 2s.—and Gallery, 1s.—to hold about £150.\*

### **The Lunatic Asylum**

Is situated without Bootham Bar, on the north-east side. The Establishment was first commenced in the year 1777, by general subscription, and has since been considerably enlarged with additional apartments, out-offices, &c. The front of this handsome edifice extends in length 132 feet, in depth 52, and consists of three stories in height. The front part of the building is chiefly occupied by male patients, and is capable of accommodating about 70. In the year 1817, an additional building was erected behind the front, intended for female patients only, and calculated to accommodate 40 together with their attendants. It is two stories high, and every room throughout

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\* Next in rank to the Theatre, is Ducrow's (from Astley's Establishment, London) ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, for the exhibition of Equestrian Performances, situated in the centre of Blakestreet, and was first opened October 19, 1829. It is the largest and most convenient of any thing of the kind out of London, brilliantly illuminated with 150 gas lights, and the whole of the arrangements are exceedingly good. The Arena is 41 feet in circumference, being within one foot as large as that at Astley's.



is arched, and rendered completely fire-proof. The whole of the premises are surrounded with spacious gardens and airing grounds, and also furnished with every accommodation which can tend to promote cleanliness, comfort, and security. The consolations of religion are administered every Sunday in a room used as a chapel, to such of the patients as are deemed in a proper state of composure to be present. The present Physician is Dr. WAKE.—Printed Rules may be had on applying to Mr. GREEN, the Steward, at the Lodge ; or to JOHN BROOK, Esq. the Treasurer, in Petergate.

### The Retreat.

Besides the Lunatic Asylum, there is another institution of the same nature in the vicinity of York, (near the pleasant village of Heslington) belonging to the Society of Friends, or Quakers. It was opened in the year 1796, for the reception of patients of all classes, who pay according to their ability. The structure consists of a centre and four wings—with the addition of a new building behind, called "*The Lodge*," and connected with the main edifice by a long covered passage. It is built on an eminence, which commands an extensive and beautiful prospect in all directions, and is well calculated to promote the health of the patients. The house accommodates upwards of 60, besides the superintendants and servants. The

present Physician to the Institution is Dr. BELCOMBE. The general regulations have already attracted the attention of many persons interested on the subject of mental derangement, and several authors have noticed the treatment of the patients with marked approbation.

### **County Hospital, City Dispensary,**

**BLUE COAT BOYS' AND GREY COAT GIRLS' SCHOOLS, AND  
OTHER CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.**

The County Hospital is situated out of Monk-Bar, north-east of the City. It was first established in 1740, by a legacy of £500, bequeathed by Lady Hastings, for the relief of the diseased poor in the County of York, and is one of the earliest institutions of that nature of which this country can boast. This excellent charity is entirely dependant upon the benevolence of the public for its support. A donation of twenty-one pounds, or an annual contribution of two guineas, constitutes a governor, who is entitled to vote in a court by which all affairs relative to the house are regulated. It is much to be regretted, that the funds of the Charity are not in so flourishing a condition as could be wished, in order that the Governors might extend the benefits of the institution to a greater number of suffering individuals. The Treasurer is W<sup>M</sup>. GRAY, Esq. and the gratuitous Medical Officers consist of two Physicians, Dr. WAKE and Dr. GOLDIE; and two

Surgeons, Mr. ATKINSON and Mr. Alderman CHAMPNEY. Steward, Mr. HEWLEY GRAHAM.

Persons who meet with sudden accidents, requiring the immediate aid of surgery, are received into this institution at any time of the day or night without any recommendation.

There is likewise a CITY DISPENSARY, established in NEWSTREET, for administering relief to the diseased poor. It is supported by annual contributions, and was generously set on foot in 1788, by the gentlemen of the faculty then resident in York. *Vaccine Inoculation* is particularly attended to, and with considerable success. This Charity was formerly conducted at a small house in St. Andrewgate, but from the increase of patients, it was found inefficient for the purpose, and in consequence, the present new and handsome building was erected in 1828.—*Messrs. Hansom and Welsh, Architects.*


The following brief account of the BLUE COAT BOYS' and GREY COAT GIRLS' CHARITY SCHOOLS, will, it is hoped, prove highly interesting to the benevolent and humane. The institution was commenced in the year 1705, at the expense of the Lord Mayor and Corporation. A fund and annual subscription for its support was established at the same time by the Citizens, assisted by liberal contributions from the Archbishop, the Dean, and other Dignitaries of the Church. At present

60 boys and 44 girls, children of indigent persons residing in York and its vicinity, are taught, fed, and clothed—the boys apprenticed, and the girls placed in service, at the entire charge of the charity; and since its commencement upwards of 1000 boys have been put out apprentices to respectable trades. The boys' school is held in an ancient Monastic building called St. Anthony's Hall, situated in Peaseholme Green. The school-room is large and lofty, and the roof an admirable frame work of massy timber. The girls' school is situated out of Monk Bar, nearly opposite to the County Hospital. Benefactions and Subscriptions are received by the Treasurer, ROBERT DAVIES, Esq. (the Town Clerk,) in Lendal; of whom may be had, the "NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS," which came into operation for the first time in October, 1829.

It may here with propriety be noticed, that in charitable institutions, the City of York is no where excelled; to the infant poor especially. The extensive National Schools, established in 1812, under the patronage of the Archbishop of York, where upwards of 700 children, of both sexes, receive instruction; together with a considerable number of Hospitals and Alms Houses, Benevolent Clubs, Bible Societies, Sunday Schools, Spinning Schools, &c. &c. which have been long in existence, are striking characteristics of the benevolent disposition of its inhabitants.

### **Savings' Bank.**

During the year 1816, a Provident Institution or Savings' Bank, was established at York for the benefit of the labouring and lower classes of society, IN THIS CITY AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD, to afford them easy, safe and advantageous means of placing their savings at interest. For several years, the deposits have been augmenting ; and it is particularly satisfactory to observe how large a proportion of servants of both sexes, avail themselves of this Institution, and are thus providing for a respectable settlement in life, or a comfortable support in the season of sickness or old age. The amount of deposits, at the present time, is about £130,000, and the number of depositors upwards of 3,000. The interest is paid at the rate of £3. 6s. 8d. per cent. Printed Rules, &c. may be had on application at the newly-erected Bank, in St. Helen's Square, between the hours of twelve and one on Tuesdays, and eleven and one on Saturdays. No business can be done except in the presence of one or more of the Managers. This new Edifice was built by Messrs. Craven & Co. in December, 1829, and has a rustick stone basement, &c. presenting an uncommonly neat and handsome appearance.—Mr. Geo. Baker is appointed Secretary and Actuary.



## Dork Subscription Library.



This building is conveniently situated near the Post-office, in St. Helen's Square. It was built by subscription in 1811; but the first institution of this literary establishment, so highly creditable to the inhabitants and subscribers at large, was in the year 1794, and it has been progressively increasing from that time to the present, with several valuable works in various classes of ancient and modern literature. The members (at present amounting to upwards of four hundred and seventy) are admitted by ballot. The annual subscription is one pound six shillings, paid in advance. The meetings of the members are held on the second Friday in every month, when the books are chosen by ballot, each member having the privilege of proposing any publication he may think proper. The books amount in number to upwards of 11,000 volumes, a Catalogue of which, with the Rules of the Society, may be had of the Librarian, who attends every day, from ten to eight o'clock. The rooms are handsomely lighted with gas.—*P. Atkinson, Architect.*

*Officers of the Society for the Year 1830:—*

President, Dr. BELCOMBE.  
 Treasurer, Mr. J. B. WILSON.  
 Secretary, Rev. W. LUND.  
 Librarian, Mr.

The ground floor, underneath the Library, is occupied as a Subscription News Room, where the London Newspapers, and several of the Provincial ones, are regularly provided. It is handsomely fitted up in the most commodious manner, and the number of members is limited to 200. They are admitted by ballot, and each person is at liberty to offer a temporary introduction to any of his friends, who are not resident in the City. There are also two other Subscription News Rooms; one called the "*York Club Room*," at Etridge's Royal Hotel, and the other, the "*Commercial News Room*," at the corner of Low Ousegate.

## MUSEUM OF THE

### **Yorkshire Philosophical Society.**

This Society, originally projected by a few Gentlemen of scientific pursuits, was instituted in December, 1822, and already comprises a very numerous list of members, including personages of high rank connected with this county, and several distinguished names in modern science. The objects of the society may be briefly stated, viz. the elucidation of the GEOLOGY, NATURAL HISTORY, and ANTIQUITIES of YORKSHIRE, and the diffusion of scientific knowledge generally. The first of these, Geology, seems to be one of the favourite studies of the present age; and, it is observed, in the very lucid "*Report*" lately

published, of the "*Objects and Views*" of the Society, that "to this new and comprehensive subject, the society peculiarly devotes its attention; because on this subject there is much to be done, which it is practicable to do. One of the Society's principal objects, therefore, is to elucidate the GEOLOGY of YORKSHIRE. There are few counties in England which are traversed by so great a variety of *Strata*; few of which the *Strata* contain so many Fossils interesting to the Geologist, or so many Minerals important to the Arts: and few of which the geological relations are so imperfectly and doubtfully determined. Towards the illustration of this subject, the Society trusts that much may be effected by the combined observations of many individuals in their respective neighbourhoods, and by a contribution of Specimens from every part of Yorkshire to a Central Museum." For these purposes, temporary apartments were provided in Low Ousegate, adjoining the Bridge, and a LIBRARY, MUSEUM, &c. were arranged, and many valuable contributions received towards forming a Collection of Minerals, and Fossil Organic Remains from the different *Strata* of Yorkshire; particularly a very interesting series of Animal Remains (*ante-diluvian*) discovered in the celebrated Cave of Kirkdale. Afterwards, from the great increase of Geological Specimens, &c. &c. the Society at length found it requisite to enlarge their premises, and to petition



the Crown for a grant of three acres of land on the Manor Shore; (with the concurrence of Lord Grantham, the lessee of the ground) stating as their motive, the necessity of erecting a suitable building—the establishment of a Botanic Garden—and the preservation of the venerable relics of the Abbey of St. Mary, which occupy a portion of the site. The grant having been obtained; and a liberal subscription collected (amounting to upwards of £7,000), the first stone of the “YORKSHIRE MUSEUM” was laid by his Grace the Archbishop, on the 24th of October, 1827, and the whole building nearly completed in July, 1829. The design is of the GRECIAN DORIC, of which pure and classical style there are very few good specimens to be met with in this county. The proportions and ornaments were taken from the Parthenon at Athens. Wm. Wilkins, Esq. R. A. & F. S. A. author of the celebrated work called “*Magna Græcia*,” was the Architect employed. The principal front towards the river, is nearly 200 feet in length, with a portico of four columns, surmounted by a pediment: the whole has a chaste and dignified effect, perhaps not surpassed by any similar edifice in the kingdom. The interior consists of a very elegant theatre or lecture room, three spacious galleries for the reception of the collections of natural history, antiquities, &c. and a well-proportioned library and council-room; the basement story

contains a chemical laboratory, and the requisite domestic offices. The Corporation having, with suitable liberality, seconded the munificence of the Crown, by granting the Society a convenient access to its ground from the City, a very handsome Doric lodge and iron gateway have been erected at the entrance from Lendal, and through the favour of the same dignified body, the ground adjacent to the ancient ramparts is added to the gardens of the Institution. "Thus the noble fabric dedicated to 'modern science, situated between the remains of 'Roman power on the one hand, and of Monastic 'grandeur on the other, and looking across the 'river to the varied landscape bounded by the 'City Walls and Severus' Hills, may boast a 'situation unrivalled among the kindred institutions in the kingdom; while it stands a lasting 'monument of the taste, opulence, and spirit, of 'the County of York."

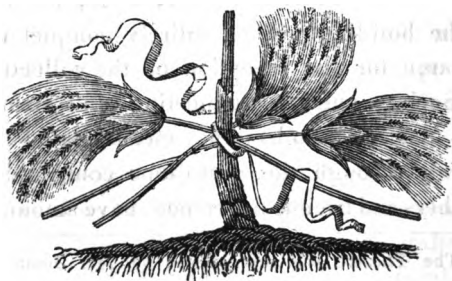
In the course of the year, 1830, the interior of the building will be entirely completed, and prepared for the reception of the collections of the Society, and for the meeting of its members.\* The Society's collections (accumulated almost entirely through the gratuitous contributions of members and friends to science) have amounted, in

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\* The Theatre was first opened by Mr. John Phillips, F. G. S. on the 13th July, 1829. The subject treated upon was the Natural History of Aquatic Animals in the neighbourhood of York. Mr. Phillips is author of a new work, entitled "Illustrations of the Geology of Yorkshire."

less than six years, to upwards of 20,000 specimens, in the various branches of Natural History. In books of Science, Antiquarian Remains, and Philosophical Apparatus, we regret to observe a much greater deficiency.

The affairs of the Society are conducted by officers annually elected, and a council of twelve members. The Rev. W. V. VERNON, F. R. S., is President of the Society; Jona. Gray, Esq. Treasurer; George Goldie, M. D., Wm. Wright, Esq., and Mr. Wm. Gray, Secretaries; and Mr. John Phillips, F. G. S., Keeper of the Museum, and Lecturer on Natural History. The annual subscription of members, has recently been increased to £2; the sum paid on admission is at present fixed at £5., including the first year's subscription. The Prospectus and Rules, with a List of the Members, may be procured at the Museum, or of Messrs. Todd, Booksellers, in Stonegate.



*Specimen of the Egyptian Papyrus, or Paper Rush; from which the first invention of paper was derived.*

## City Gaol.

*Begun in 1802, and completed in 1807.—Peter Atkinson, Architect.*

This structure is erected on an extensive scale. It is wholly built of stone, and adjoins the Old Baile; and being adorned with a cupola and vane at the top, forms a distinguished appearance from various parts of the surrounding neighbourhood. In front is a large court-yard, where the debtors have the liberty of walking:—their apartments are ascended to by a double series of steps, with iron railing. On the ground floor are ten cells for men felons, with a day room and spacious flagged court-yard attached, also eight cells for women, with a similar day-room and court-yard, and separate cells and rooms are appropriated for prisoners confined as King's evidence, or for misdemeanors, &c. The second story contains eight large sleeping rooms for debtors. The gallery here is 170 feet long. The prison is well supplied with water, and by means of proper drainage, &c. the situation is rendered extremely clean and wholesome. When any criminals are executed, a temporary platform is erected behind the prison wall, facing the Baile Hill.—The present Governor, Mr. Kilby, has a salary of £200 per annum.—*Jonathan Martin*, the Cathedral Incendiary, was confined here previous to his trial at the Castle.

## House of Correction,

IN TOFT-GREEN, NEAR MICKLESEATE BAR.

This building occupies a large space upon Toft-Green; first begun in the year 1811, and completely finished in 1814. Such persons as are concerned in the management of similar establishments, will find the interior of this extensive prison highly worthy of inspection. The "*Tread Mill*" has been recently introduced, by which corn is ground for the use of the prison, &c. The Governor's house, chapel, lodge, bath, &c. are presumed to form an arrangement not inferior to any other design for the same purpose in the kingdom.\*—*Peter Atkinson, Architect.*

## The Roman Catholic Chapel.

In Little Blake-street, was built by subscription in the year 1802. The plan is of modern architecture, about 74 feet in length, 44 in breadth, and 30 in height. This Chapel is much admired for its elegance and exactness of proportion—the marble Altar and Tabernacle, placed in a richly adorned recess or apsis, are in the best style of design. A remarkably fine Organ, built by Davies of London, ornaments the north side of

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\* Persons committed to the House of Correction, are such as are charged with offences, determined by the City Justices at their Quarter Sessions.

the Chapel, and High Mass and Vespers are chaunted on Sundays and Holidays by an excellent Choir. This Chapel will accommodate about 1000 persons.—The officiating Clergymen are the Rev. Benedict Rayment, and the Rev. Thomas Billington.

There is another Chapel, situated at the Bar School, or Nunnery, without Micklegate Bar, the form of which is a rotunda supported by Ionic columns, of which the effect is singularly elegant. The afternoon service on Sundays and Festivals, is partly chaunted by the Ladies of the establishment, accompanied by the organ. The Nunnery is a Boarding-School for young Ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and was first commenced in the year 1686.

### **Wesleyan Methodist Chapels.**

The first stone of the large Chapel in New-street was laid on the 1st of January, 1805, and the building opened for public worship in September following. The edifice is of brick, with neat stone mouldings, &c. ; and the dimensions of the interior are in length 66 feet, breadth 54 feet, and in height from the floor to the ceiling, 33. The Chapel will contain upwards of two thousand people, and is so contrived, that the whole of the congregation may hear and see the preacher.

There are other Chapels, of smaller dimensions, built for the use of the Methodists, in different parts of the City.

### **Friends' Meeting Houses,**

Are situated at the entrance of Far Water-Lane, in Castlegate. The principal one is built near the site of the two old Meeting Houses, the first of which was established in 1673, and the other in 1718. This edifice is a very substantial brick building, capable of containing 1200 persons, and is thought to possess great elegance of proportion, combined with the utmost neatness and convenience. It was first commenced in the year 1816, by Messrs. Watson & Pritchett, of York, Architects. An ingenious plan has been devised for the conveyance of warm air into the building in cold weather, and a supply of cold air in summer :— this most desirable comfort is obtained by a flue of curious construction carried under the floor of the interior. Several smaller apartments are attached to the main building; one of which is furnished with a collection of useful books, on Theology, &c.

### **Presbyterian Chapel,**

In St. Saviourgate, was erected in 1692, chiefly by the liberal contribution of Lady Sarah Hewley. It is built in the form of a cross, with an elevation in the centre. The interior of this Chapel is extremely neat, and well aired with stoves, and has

also a small singing gallery over the door, in which is placed a fine-toned organ.—The Rev. Charles Wellbeloved is the officiating Minister to this Congregation.

### **Independent Chapel.**

Is eligibly situated in Lendal, and was built in 1816, under the direction of Messrs. Watson and Pritchett. It is a spacious and lofty structure; brilliantly lighted up with gas at evening service, in chandeliers of an ornamental description, and is said to have cost upwards of £3000. The Chapel is 56 feet by 54, and, together with the Galleries, will accommodate a congregation of upwards of 1000 persons.

### **The New Walk.**

This is a fine gravelled terrace, made in 1793, at the expense of the Lord Mayor and Corporation, extending near a mile in length, along the banks of the river Ouse, east of the bridge. It has a long avenue of lofty elm trees, whose spreading branches uniting almost to the centre, form a rich picturesque appearance, and occasion it to be a favourite promenade. In the summer evenings, a band of music, from the neighbouring barracks, is frequently in attendance for the amusement of the company, thus giving an animation to the scene, which renders it peculiarly attractive and pleasing. During the year 1824, the whole Walk



was very materially improved and repaired ; and the Magistrates also appointed proper persons to see that no injury or nuisance is committed. The Walk is divided by the river Foss running into the Ouse, and is connected again by a swing bridge (leading to a handsome range of houses, recently built, and situated on an elevated piece of ground, called the "NEW WALK TERRACE") ; but the ruinous state in which this bridge appears, renders it a disgrace to those who ought to attend to its renewal. Neat Garden - chairs are placed at convenient distances, and a public Bath built, adjoining the Spring Well,\* about the middle of the avenue.

### White-Lead Manufactory.

Near to the New Walk are the White-Lead Works belonging to Messrs. Liddell & Co. founded in the year 1799. The lead is exposed in small earthen pots to the vapours of warm vinegar, by which it is corroded into a kind of calx, and afterwards reduced to a beautiful white powder,

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\* " Our springs are pretty generally saturated with selenites. One of them, however, is entirely free from it, being equally soft as our river water, and remarkably good, which is that of the *Lady Well* upon the New Walk. Our river water, except accidental foulness from the clay and earth brought down by the floods, or washed off from the banks and pipes in its passage, (and which is effectually avoided by filtering it through pure coarse sand, frequently renewed and washed) is in every respect good, and exceedingly well adapted for every purpose in our diet and economy,"—*Dr. White.*

called *Ceruss*. It is then dried by a powerful heat, and used in great quantities for painting in oil, being the only preparation of this pigment hitherto found fit for the purpose. A preparation of Red Lead is also carried on in this manufactory.

### **Glass House.**

The Glass Manufactory is situated a little further on from the Lead Works, close by the river Foss. The glass is chiefly composed of fine Lynn sand, with a proportionate mixture of pearl ashes and red lead. This is put into moderate sized clay vessels or pots, and exposed to a violent heat in large furnaces, till melted, and on cooling a little, it becomes a kind of hot paste, and may be worked and moulded into any shape. The ingenuity and expertness of the workmen in so moulding and shaping it into various forms, is highly amusing. The fire in the furnace is kept up without intermission, otherwise the pots contained in it for holding the melted metal, would soon crack and become useless. There are two sets of workmen, who change alternately every six hours. Drake, in his *Eboracum*, notices a Glass-House, which was carried on for a short time near Mary Gate, about the year 1700.\* The present manufactory

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\* The discovery of Glass, says Pliny, was owing to some merchants, who were carrying nitre, and had stopped for refreshment near a river which issues from Mount Carmel. As they could not readily find stones to rest their kettles on, they

was first established in the year 1797, by Messrs. Hampston & Prince; and is now the property of Mr. Sheriff Priestley.

### Cavalry Barracks.

At a short distance hence, on the Fulford road, are the Cavalry Barracks, erected at the expense of £25,000, in the year 1796; since when, about £3000 more have been laid out at different times in additional offices and improvements. These handsome buildings stand in an area of an oblong square, occupying 12 acres of ground, from wall to wall, and purchased at the rate of 150 guineas per acre. They are constructed on a plan for containing 3 field officers, 5 captains, 9 subalterns and staff, 4 quarter-masters, 240 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 266 horses. The centre building for the officers' apartments is a plain neat structure, with the royal arms, supporters, &c. displayed in large size over the entrance, finely executed at Coade's artificial stone manufactory in London. In the buildings on each side of the centre, called the South and North Wings, are apartments for the non-commissioned officers and privates, with stabling for horses underneath; and

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used for this purpose some of the pieces of nitre. The fire which gradually dissolved the *nitre*, and mixed it with the *sand*, occasioned a transparent matter to flow, which in fact was nothing less than *glass*.

in different parts of the area are several separate erections, consisting of a spacious and lofty riding-school, 37 yards long by 14 wide; an hospital, suttlings-house, guard-house, farrier's shop, magazine, &c. &c.—Barrack Master, ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq.

### ***Race-Ground and Grand-Stand.***

The Race-Ground is about a mile distant, south of the City. It is a large plain, commonly called Knavesmire, of late years rendered admirably convenient for this fashionable diversion, by building arches and draining where needful—indeed for true running, and general accommodation for spectators in viewing the diversion, there is none equal to it in the kingdom. In the year 1754, the Grand Stand was built by subscription, and tickets of admission issued at five guineas each : at present their value is increased to fifteen or upwards. On the ground floor are convenient offices and rooms for the entertainment of company ; above, on the second floor, is a handsome commodious room for the nobility and gentry to assemble in, with a ballustrade projection, the front of which is upwards of 90 feet in length, and supported by a rustic arcade of 15 feet high, from which may be enjoyed a fine view of the races and surrounding scenery. The goal is a stone rotunda, commonly called the "*Round House*," erected near the Stand, for the convenience of those persons appointed to

decide the order in which the horses pass. The annual meetings are in May and August, and Non-Subscribers are admitted upon the Stand, by payment of a sovereign for each gentleman, and half-a-sovereign for each lady. Occasional parties for tea, balls, &c. assemble in the Great Room during the summer season.

York Races were first established in the reign of Queen Anne, in 1709; and in 1715, the King's Gold Cup (since changed into one hundred guineas) was procured to be at York, where it has ever since continued, and is run for on the first day of August Meeting. Clifton and Rawcliffe Ings, near the Marqué Tea Gardens, were for several years the places of trial, and in 1714, such a course of nobility and gentry assembled there to view the diversion, that 156 carriages were one day counted upon the field.\*

\* York and its neighbourhood have been long famous in the annals of sporting; for in *Camden's Britannia*, (p. 580, edit. 1590) there is mention of an annual competition of horse-racing, or as it is there termed, *Equorum decursus Solennis*, on the Forest of Galtres, at Sutton, near York, where the prize for the winning horse was a little golden bell, which was tied on his forehead, and he was then led about in triumph. From whence, probably, comes the old proverb, *to bear away the bell*. And during the great frost in 1607, when the river Ouse was so hard frozen over that carts and carriages passed upon it with the greatest safety, a horse race was run from the old tower at Marygate end, through the great arch of the bridge, to the crane at Skeldergate Postern. The celebrated four-mile race between Mrs. Thornton and Mr. Flint, in modern times, has also contributed to the equestrian fame of York, no less than the little *Golden*

## Bishophthorpe Palace.

*The Seat of His Grace the Hon. Edward Venables Vernon, Lord Archbishop of this Province.*



There were several Palaces formerly belonging to the See of York, of which that at Bishophthorpe is now the only Archiepiscopal residence in its possession. It is a very handsome edifice, pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Ouse, about three miles south-east of the City. Archbishop Walter Grey was the founder (in the reign of Henry III.) but it has since undergone considerable improvements, and several additional rooms have been erected at the expense of the succeeding Archbishops. The principal front and vestibule, exhibit the English pointed style of architecture, and have a beautiful appearance. The same style is observed in the gateway and porter's lodge. Most of the stone used in building these, and the principal front of the Palace,

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*Bell*, and the *Race upon the Ice*, in days of *Auld lang syne*. This novel and extraordinary event took place on the last day of August Meeting, 1804, when upwards of 50,000 persons were present on the course! A party of the 6th Light Dragoons attended on the ground to preserve order. In the early part of the contest, the fair jockey rode with much spirit and dexterity; but whilst running the third mile, her horse, *Vingarillo*, broke down, and in consequence lost the match.

was brought from the ruins of Cawood Castle.\*

The chief apartments, drawing-room dining-room, &c. are elegantly furnished. In the drawing-room there is a large portrait of his Majesty George III. attended by the Earl of Harcourt, holding a cap of maintenance, painted by the late *Benjamin West, Esq.*, President of the Royal Academy. The dining-room, overlooking the river, is 47 feet by 26, and 15 in height, and is ornamented with a handsome chimney-piece of veined marble, supported by Doric columns, and over it is placed a picture of King George the First. The ceiling is beautifully modelled after the antique. Amongst several fine portraits of the Archbishops of this See, which ornament the Palace, excellent likenesses are distinguished, of his present Grace, Dr. Vernon, by *W. Owen, Esq.* R. A.; and of his venerable predecessor, Dr. Markham, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*. The chapel adjoins the dining-room, and is highly deserving of notice for its peculiar neatness and appropriate decoration. The windows are of richly stained glass, executed by Mr. Peckitt; particularly the altar window at the east end, which measures 75 feet square, and contains the arms of the different Archbishops, from the Re-

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\* A few miles distant from York, and formerly one of the seats of the Archbishops.

formation to the Revolution, properly quartered with those of the See; the ground-work is a mixture of Gothic frett with fleuren border. The floor is paved with white and black marble, in chequered or diamond squares, and the pulpit exhibits a very handsome specimen of ancient wood carving. The Library is situated on the right-hand side of the vestibule, containing many valuable works of ancient and modern literature; and the room is ornamented with Buckler's fine large views of Cathedrals, &c.

Since the accession of his present Grace to the See, the comfort and convenience of the whole residence has been greatly improved—especially on the north and west sides, where several new apartments have been added, and the offices much increased;—the pleasure-grounds and shrubbery also, which hitherto were confined to a narrow compass, now occupy about six acres.

In these grounds, which are contiguous to the Palace, and laid out with great taste, the Lime-Tree Walk is much admired for the singular appearance of its exuberant foliage, the trees intermixing their branches overhead, and somewhat resembling the long vista of a Cathedral. Frequent summer parties are formed for visiting the village of Bishopthorpe by water, in boats, which may be hired for the purpose from the Manor Shore and the New Walk. The Palace, Pleasure Grounds, &c. &c. may be seen on



application to the House- Keeper, and Chief Gardener.

*The Archbishop's Domestic Chaplains*—Rev. Archdeacon WRANGHAM, M. A. F. R. S.—Rev. W. H. DIXON, M. A. F. A. S.

*Secretary*—CHRISTOPHER HODGSON, Esq. (London.)

*Deputy Registrar*—JOSEPH BUCKLE, Esq. York.

*Solicitor, or Law Agent*—JONA. GRAY, Esq. York.

*Proctor*—WM. MILLS, Esq. York.

The Compiler having now brought this little descriptive Sketch of his native City to a conclusion, the Reader's indulgence is requested for any inaccuracy which may have escaped notice. Every attention has been paid in order to produce it in a neat and portable form, and to render the present edition more useful and complete than any of the preceding impressions.—'The APPENDIX, which follows, is relative to the Fire in the Minster, referred to at page 33, and is chiefly extracted from various documents, published soon after the conflagration.



*Part of the Architrave of a Roman Door-way, found amongst the Ruins of old Ouse-Bridge, in 1819.*



**APPENDIX,**  
CONTAINING  
SOME ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
DESTRUCTION  
OF THE  
**Choir of York Cathedral,**  
By an INCENDIARY,  
February 2, 1829,  
And now re-building by Public  
Subscription, 1830.

# APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE DESTRUCTIVE

**FIRE IN YORK MINSTER.**

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*“ Our holy and our beautiful House, where our Fathers  
praised thee, is burnt up with fire, and all our  
pleasant things are laid waste.”*    ISAIAH lxiv. 11.

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THE remaining subject to be noticed in this York Guide, is of a truly lamentable nature ; no less than to record the destruction of the now desolate Choir of our Cathedral. This event took place about seven o'clock in the morning of the 2d of February, 1829, and was the work of an incendiary and religious fanatic, named Jonathan Martin, a native of Hexham, in Northumberland, and brother to the celebrated painter and engraver of “ *Belshazzar's Feast* :”—

On Sunday afternoon, February 1, 1829, service was performed in the Minster as usual, at four o'clock ; and in the evening (Candlemas-Eve) the ringers were there till about half-past six. When they left the church, there was neither the smell nor appearance of fire. About four o'clock, on Monday morning, a man passing through the

Minster-Yard, saw a light in the building, but supposing it might arise from workmen in the Minster, it excited no suspicion in his mind, and led to no inquiry. It was not until nearly seven o'clock in the morning that any alarm was given. The discovery was made in a rather singular manner. A young chorister, of the name of Swinbank, in passing through the Minster-Yard, slipped upon the ice and fell upon his back. Whilst he was in this position he saw a quantity of smoke issue from the roof of the Minster. The boy ran immediately and communicated what he had seen to the sexton, who instantly returned with him to ascertain the cause. On opening the door, they found the whole building filled with a dense smoke, and discovered that the wood-work of the Choir was extensively on fire. An alarm was immediately given—the workmen belonging to the Minster assembled—all the engines in the City were procured with as much despatch as possible, and the disastrous intelligence quickly spread in all directions. It is evident from the progress which the flames had made when the discovery took place, that the fire must have existed a very considerable time in a state of great activity. On the arrival of the workmen, which was about seven o'clock, they found the small vestries, where the clergy and choristers unrobe, entirely consumed.

Several individuals succeeded in carrying out cushions and books from the north side of the

choir, and the curious old chair which stood within the rails of the altar. The next effort was to remove the brass eagle, which was effected with great difficulty, owing to its weight, as there were but few persons who had the courage to brave the suffocating effects of the smoke. They were driven back three times, before they succeeded in carrying off the upper part of the eagle, which was taken into the vestry; the other portion was afterwards carried out at the door on the Chapter-house side. All this was the work of a few minutes, and at this time (perhaps about a quarter after seven) the organ-screen, the north side of the choir, and the roof, were, to all appearance, untouched by the fire. The communion table was removed in time to save it. The plate, which, for greater safety, was kept in a secret place in the choir, and near where the fire is supposed first to have commenced, was found to have been melted into shapeless masses.\* Shortly after, however, the flames spread round the south-west corner of the choir, and reached the organ: and when this noble instrument caught fire, an appalling noise, occasioned by the action of the air in the pipes, &c. upon the flames, reverberated through the building, and struck with awe all who heard it. A

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\* His Grace the Archbishop of York has nobly undertaken the restoration of the Communion Plate, in addition to his subscription of £2000 to the general fund.

little after eight, this fine instrument, not inferior, we believe, for tone and power, to any instrument in the world, was totally consumed.

The progress of the fire to the other parts of the Minster was equally traceable. A short trial sufficed to show that the City engines were wholly unequal to the task of subduing this mighty conflagration, and expresses were sent to Leeds, Tadcaster, and the barracks for others.

It was at first hoped that the flames would not communicate with the roof, but this hope proved illusive, the roof of the choir was soon ignited, and joined with the other wood-work in one general flame.

At this awful period, the whole of this stupendous fabric seemed doomed to inevitable destruction; the flames were rapidly gaining ground, and there was every reason to dread their extension to the western part of the pile, as it was evident that the means employed to subdue them were quite inadequate. About half-past eight o'clock the fire penetrated through the roof of the choir, and the flames appeared above the battlements. About nine o'clock the roof began to give way, and fell in detached masses with horrid and deafening crashes, the melted lead pouring down in torrents, and about half-past eleven o'clock, the whole roof of the choir had fallen in. The fall of the roof was, under the existing circumstances, one of the most favourable things that could have happened;

it immediately checked the flames, by the immense weight of materials in a great measure smothering the fire—and that which remained was placed in a situation to be powerfully acted upon by the engines.

The heat, a short period before, had been so intense in the side aisles, that it was impossible to remain in them many minutes. It now began sensibly to abate, owing partly to the quantity of water poured upon the burning timbers, which covered the floor of the choir, chancel, and Lady chapel, as it is termed, behind the altar screen; and partly to the removal of the burning rubbish from the bases of the pillars, which latter being of limestone, were very much injured by the action of the fire. The rafters of the roof, and other immense pieces of timber, were literally charcoal, and were removed to the nave, and into the Minster-Yard.

About noon the fears of the fire spreading any further were removed; but the engines continued to play for hours after upon the mass of fire and flame on the floor of the choir. Great efforts were also made to save the beautiful screen which divides the nave from the choir, the tracery work of which is so much admired: and we are happy to say this was effected; for that elegant ornament of the Minster is only very slightly injured.

During the whole of the afternoon, the workmen and others were busily employed in removing the

fallen rafters from the choir and chancel.—Many were carried out into the Minster-Yard, which presented a melancholy spectacle, being thickly strewed, from the south door to the vestry, with the fragments of the roof blackened in the fire, and reduced to the consistency of charcoal. Within, a detachment of the dragoon guards was drawn up in the nave, to prevent all improper intrusion in that quarter, and a guard of the staff of the 2d West York Militia was mounted for the same purpose, as well as to secure the ornamental portions of that part of the structure from damage. The floor of the nave was strewed with fragments of the roof, which had been brought from the choir; and against one of the pillars laid the remains of the organ, consisting of some fragments of the gilt pipes, and a portion of the iron work. A dense mass of smoke still rose from the embers on which several of the engines continued to play during the night. The fire was not totally extinguished when the shades of evening drew on: for occasionally a quivering flame was seen struggling with the gloom, which, however, was soon extinguished by the water from the engines, they being directed to the spot from whence these indications of smothered fire were seen to arise.

On Tuesday the Minster was kept closed, except to persons admitted by order from the Archdeacon; and many distinguished parties availed themselves of his permission to inspect the ruins. Workmen



were employed to clear away the rubbish ; and steps were taken to repair those monuments which were injured on the preceding day. During the week, workmen were thus employed ; and the public were only admitted into the nave, the iron gates leading from that part of the Minster to the east end being kept fastened.

In closing this brief account of the actual damage sustained, it may be further observed, that the clustered columns in the choir are twelve in number, each column consisting of a quadrangular pier in the centre, surrounded by small cylindrical columns. The piers are scarcely injured, but the shafts of the clustering cylinders are burnt, flawed, or otherwise destroyed to a considerable extent. The capitals of the columns are nearly safe, except two (those near to the lantern tower) which are destroyed. The lantern tower remains perfect, and the great piers supporting it are only superficially injured. The arches between the columns are not materially injured. The clustered columns in the Lady chapel, six in number, are but slightly damaged, and that only to the height of ten or twelve, feet, and superficially. This is owing to the fire being here confined to the centre of the aisle, and consisting merely of the fallen roof. The celebrated screen, between the choir and Lady chapel, is so much injured, that it must be taken down and rebuilt. The magnificent east window

is scarcely touched. The clerestory windows (that is, those windows above the clustered columns, on either side, between the tower and the great east window) have sustained very trifling damage. The whole of the parts where the fire prevailed are deeply blackened with smoke.

Considerable damage has been done to the monuments; but more particularly those in the Lady chapel, and under the great east window, from the immense pieces of timber which fell from the roof, and the excessive heat to which they were exposed. Those under the north and south aisles were sheltered by the roofs, which being groined with stone did not take fire, and they are comparatively but little injured.

According to the report and estimate of Mr. Smirke, the eminent architect, on the subject of **RESTORATION**, and regarding the expense of all the necessary works and materials, the sum of not less than sixty thousand pounds will be required to complete it; and five thousand pounds in addition may be wanted for an organ,\* music books,

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\* The Hon. and Rev. Savile Lumley, (brother to Lord Scarborough) has generously signified his intention of defraying the whole expense of the new Organ, which is now building under the plan and direction of Dr. Camidge, of York; and when finished, will be, without doubt, the most noble instrument of its kind in the world!—The Government have granted, in the most liberal manner, a supply of well-seasoned timber, for the restoration of the roof, the value of which is estimated at £5000.

ornaments, &c. With respect to the time requisite for the undertaking, Mr. Smirke has stated, that the whole might be fully completed before the end of the year 1831 ; and from the strenuous and indefatigable exertions of the Venerable the Dean and Chapter, who merit the greatest praise, there is every reason to believe, that the " RESTORATION " will be accomplished within the time specified.

In consequence of this estimate of Mr. Smirke, a public subscription throughout the City and County, &c. has been resorted to, and a Committee, of which the Earl of Harewood was at the head, appointed to carry the same into effect. The total amount of subscriptions, to January, 1830, is upwards of £50,000.

Various reports were in circulation relative to the origin of the fire : by some persons it was ascribed to the gas ; others said that candles had been left either in the organ loft, or in the clergyman's robing room, or in the one belonging to the singing boys ; whilst some ascribed it to be the work of an incendiary. Few persons could bring themselves to believe, that an individual would be found base enough to attempt the destruction of so noble an edifice. Early in the morning a knotted rope was found attached to the far window of the north transept, which seemed to give credence to the report, that some villain had made his escape in that direction. In the

evening, a committee of inquiry was formed, when it was ascertained, that the rope was cut from the bell which is rung for prayers; it had the appearance of having been cut with a stone, the end being very much chafed. It was also ascertained, that the window was opened from the interior; and a bunch of matches, burnt at both ends, was found among the rubbish, and afterwards a pair of shoemaker's pincers. The matches were found under the rubbish of the burnt organ; the pincers on the stool of the window, out of which the knotted rope was suspended.

A shoemaker, at whose house a person of the name of Martin had lodged, owned the pincers which were found in the Minster as his; and this evidence, connected with other circumstances, formed a chain of evidence of such a conclusive nature, as left no doubt that a man named Jonathan Martin was the incendiary.

Police officers were instantly sent to various parts of the country, and on Monday, the 8th of February, Martin was taken near Hexham, Northumberland. On the 31st of March he was put upon his trial, in the Castle, and was acquitted, on the ground of Insanity. The Judge (the late Baron Hullock) ordered him to be detained until his Majesty's pleasure should be known. He was subsequently removed to *New Bethlem Hospital, St. George's-Fields, Lambeth*, where he will be confined for the remainder of his life.

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**LORD LIEUTENANTS of the COUNTY, viz.**  
**West-Riding, Earl of Harewood—East-Riding, Earl of Carlisle—**  
**North-Riding, Duke of Leeds.**

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**MEMBERS in PARLIAMENT for the COUNTY,**  
*Lord Viscount Milton.*  
*Richard Fountayne Wilson, Esq.*  
*The Hon. Wm. Duncombe.*  
*John Marshall, Esq.*

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**MEMBERS in PARLIAMENT for the CITY.**  
*Marmaduke Wyrill, Esq.*  
*Jas. Wilson, Esq.*

**LORD MAYOR, The Right Hon. John Dales, Esq.** (whose office will cease on the 3d of February, 1830.)

**RECORDER, Robert Sinclair, Esq.**

**CITY COUNSEL,** { *John Pemberton Heywood, Esq.*  
*Samuel William Nicoll, Esq.*

**ALDERMEN.**

|                          |                         |                        |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| † Thomas Wilson, Esq.    | † Isaac Spencer, Esq.   | • Wm. Oldfield, Esq.   |
| † William Hotham, Esq.   | † William Dunsley, Esq. | • William Cooper, Esq. |
| † George Peacock, Esq.   | † Thomas Smith, Esq.    | • Geo. Champney, Esq.  |
| † Right Hon. Lord Dundas | † W. H. Hearon, Esq.    | Hon. Edwd. R. Petre.   |

Those marked thus † have served the Office of Lord Mayor twice.

Those marked thus • have served the Office once.

**SHERIFFS.**

John Wolstenholme, Gent. | J. P. Peacock, Gent.  
 (Whose Offices cease on the 29th of September, 1830.)

**TOWN CLERK, Robert Davies, Esq.**

**FOREMAN of the COMMON-COUNCIL, Mr. Thomas Bewlay.**

**PROTHONOTARY of the SHERIFFS' COURT, John Seymour, Esq.**

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**BANKS.**

Open at Nine o'Clock, and close at Four.

**Messrs. SWANN, CLOUGH, SWANN, BLAND, SWANN, and SWANN**  
**Draw on Messrs. GLYN and Co. No. 12, Birchin-Lane, London.**

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**Messrs. WILSON, TWEEDY, and WILSON, High-Oousegate.**  
**Draw on Messrs. ROBERTS and Co., 15, Lombard-street.**

**GENERAL POST-OFFICE,**

In LENDAL, near the MANSION-HOUSE,

WM. OLDFIELD, Esq. Post-Master.

There is a Delivery at the Window of Letters received by the London, Manchester, Hull, Malton, and Scarbrough Mails, and the Boroughbridge and Helmsley Posts, which delivery commences at Seven in the Evening, and continues until Ten o'Clock: the Morning delivery at the window is discontinued; but the Letter-Carriers are dispatched into the City every Morning at Eight o'Clock. The Receiving Box will close—for the Boroughbridge Post at Half-past Four; Edinburgh, Malton (2d Mail), Whitby, at Half-past Five; Hull (2d Mail), at Seven; Sunderland, Manchester, Liverpool, Wetherby, and Helmsley, Half-past Eight—but Unpaid Letters will be taken in for half an hour longer, on payment of One Penny for each. Unpaid and Franked Letters and Newspapers, intended to be forwarded by the Morning Mails to London, Doncaster (by Selby and Thorne), Manchester, Malton, and Scarbrough, may be put into the Box during the whole of the Day and Night, until Six o'Clock in the Morning; but no Post-paid Letters can be received beyond Ten o'Clock the preceding Evening.

No Letters are *received* on *Mondays* from LONDON—and none can be *sent* there on *Saturdays*, but are forwarded to all parts on this side of it as usual.

For the convenience of the Public, Two WINDOWS are opened; one exclusively for the *Delivery* of Letters and Newspapers, and the other for *Receiving* such as are to be paid with.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

YORK COURANT, (*Tuesday*) Published by THOMAS STONES.

YORK CHRONICLE, (*Thursday*) by WILLIAM BLANCHARD and  
W. B. CLAPHAM.

YORK HERALD, (*Saturday*) by WM. HARGROVE.

YORKSHIRE GAZETTE, (*Saturday*) by HENRY BELLERBY.

## SELECT TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM YORK,

TO THE FOLLOWING PLACES.

|                                          |     |                                    |     |                                |     |
|------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-----|
| ABERFORD                                 | 16  | Greta Bridge                       | 54  | Nottingham                     | 84  |
| Ambleside                                | 100 | Grantham                           | 88  | Oxford                         | 184 |
| Barmby Moor Inn                          | 11  | Guisborough                        | 51  | Otley                          | 30  |
| Barnard Castle                           | 57  | Guisburn                           | 53  | Pateley Bridge                 | 32  |
| Barnsley                                 | 42  | Halifax                            | 41  | Penrith                        | 93  |
| Bawtry                                   | 46  | Harewood House                     | 21  | Pickering                      | 27  |
| Beverley                                 | 29  | Hartlepool                         | 61  | Pontefract                     | 24  |
| Bedale                                   | 30  | Hunmanby                           | 39  | Pocklington                    | 14  |
| Bishop Auckland                          | 58  | Harrogate                          | 21  | Ripley                         | 24  |
| Blythe                                   | 50  | Hedon                              | 45  | Redcar                         | 60  |
| Bolton Abbey, }<br>near Skipton          | 42  | Helmsley                           | 23  | Richmond                       | 44  |
| Bradford                                 | 33  | Helpierby                          | 16  | Ripon                          | 24  |
| Bramham Park                             | 15  | Hornsea                            | 33  | Rokey Park                     | 55  |
| Buxton                                   | 70  | Howden                             | 20  | Rotherham                      | 48  |
| Boroughbridge                            | 17  | Huddersfield                       | 39  | Scarborough                    | 40  |
| Burton Constable, }<br><i>Holderness</i> | 48  | Hull                               | 38  | Seaton                         | 58  |
| Burlington                               | 40  | Kendall                            | 89  | Selby                          | 15  |
| Bath                                     | 222 | Kirkbymoorside                     | 28  | Sheffield                      | 55  |
| Cheltenham                               | 284 | Kirkstall Abbey, }<br>near Leeds   | 26  | Skipton                        | 41  |
| Chester                                  | 107 | Kirkham Priory, }<br>near Whitwell | 13  | Sledmere House                 | 24  |
| Cambridge                                | 154 | Knarborough                        | 18  | Snaith                         | 23  |
| Castle Howard                            | 15  | Lancaster                          | 89  | Stockton on Tees               | 51  |
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